INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,317—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
(Opposite Royal Patechnic.)
Contains over 200 Apartments, Handsomely Furnished, with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarters.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th May.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gorlon	4th June.
† GANGES	6352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† BENGAL	6056	L. Wilmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287		2nd July.
† GANGES	6352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	6352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	6361	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7538		27th "
† GANGES	6352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287		10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasnovich	4,218	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayor	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BRUGNIEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,109	12th Jul 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, viâ Pt. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st June.

Proceeding at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Service.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 24, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,202	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
VARNA	4,255	Colepallier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrando	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

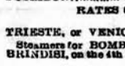
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand-book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—9-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance, "SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted to Hotels.

PERSONALS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address GRATUITOUSLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shipped from same Stowaways economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
[illegible] SHIP AGENTS,
[illegible] SHIP SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st May, 1898, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 2nd June, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 28th May, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 3rd June, calling at Karachi, Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. "WISSMANN," Captain ZEMHIN, 618 Tons, will SAIL in about a FORTNIGHT for MOMBASSA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR and DARE-SALAM.

She has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For particulars apply to

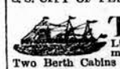
F. HEYER, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 19th May, 1898.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S.S. CITY OF PERTH	2,605	J. Wilson	1st June.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, AT THE BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FUR, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

(Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, Lon[illegible]

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held in the Fort Premises, on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1898, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1898, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 27th May, 1898.

REVOLVERS. REVOLVERS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Webley's Mark III. 455 476 Service Revolver	100	112
Webley's Mark III. 455-476 Service Revolver, Nickel-plated	110	123
Webley's New Express Revolver, 360, No. 5	47	52
Smith and Wesson's Hammerless Safety Revolver, 380	70	80
Smith and Wesson's Hammerless Safety Revolver, 320	64	71
Colt's Army or Special Target Revolver	100	112
Colt's Army Revolver	84	94

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 18th June, 1898, for the right of advertising at Stations on the G. I. P. Railway and also for the right of having book stalls for the sale of books, etc.

Further particulars in regard to conditions, etc., can be obtained at the office of the General Traffic Manager.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 26th May, 1898.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m., subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

MR. F. E. PLACE M.R.C.V.S., has joined our STAFF from THIS DATE as one of the Resident Veterinary Surgeon.

R. SCOTT & Co.,
Veterinary Stables, Girgaum.

Bombay, May 21st, 1898.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE.

THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE to the places of interest on or near the Madras Railway Company's line is now ready and will be in the hands of the printers very shortly. There is still space available for advertisements, and the terms for this may be ascertained with full details of size, &c., by application to the Chief Auditor, Madras Railway Company, Royapuram, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 20th May, 1898.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS COMMENCING 1st JUNE, 1898.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL will cease to call at Bisra, Golikera, Amda and Damuda.

The BOMBAY MAIL will cease to call at Bisra.

The MAIL NAGPUR to KUTNI, will be retimed, leaving Nagpur 16-50 and reaching Kutni at 16-10, ceasing to call at Niranin and Bilha.

The MAIL KUTNI to NAGPUR, will leave at 20-30 and arrive Nagpur as now, ceasing to call at Rupaund, Chandia, Karkeli, Gbungbuti, Burhar, Anapur and Khari.

The Passenger, Mixed and Tranship trains carrying passengers have nearly all been retimed: for particulars, see Sheet Time Tables.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 19th May, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the long delays caused by the frequent inspection of passengers by the Plague authorities, the Southern Mahratta Railway is obliged to again alter the timings of its trains on and from the 1st June 1898.

Trains will leave the principal stations at the following times:—

Read from the top. Mixed 3rd Class.	Mail.	Stations.		2 Mail.	Read from the bottom. Mixed 3rd Class.
H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
22 10	20 40	D	Poona	A 5 14	4 0
4 30	2 7	D	Wathar	D 0 23	22 0
5 30	2 47	A		D 23 22	20 20
	2 55	D	Karegaon	A 23 17	
	7 17	D	Miraj	D 19 0	
	12 47	D	Belgaum	D 13 43	
				Mixed Mail.	
	18 22	D	Dharwar	D 7 47	
	Mixed Mail				
	19 32	D	Hubli	D 6 26	
	1 28	D	Harihar	D 21 0	
	18 15	A	Bangalore	D 7 25	

Read from the top. Mixed.	Mixed. Mail.	Stations.			Mixed Mail.	Read from the bottom. Mixed.
H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.
	18 35	D	Guntakal	A	6 20	
	21 19	D	Anantapur	D	3 28	
	22 39	D	Dharmavaram	D	2 11	
	2 9	D	Hindupur	D	23 11	
	6 7	D		A	19 30	
21 45	7 50	D	Bangalore	D	18 48	6 30
5 55	15 51	A		D	10 32	22 0
6 25	18 10	D	Mysore	A	10 12	21 32
7 27	19 12	A	Nanjangud	D	8 40	20 0

Read from the top. Local Mixed.	Mixed Mail.	Stations.			Mixed Mail.	Read from the bottom. Local Mixed.
H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.
	19 25	D	Hubli	A	6 51	
	22 6	D	Gadag	D	3 30	
	1 50	D	Haspet	D	22 17	
	4 40	A		D	20 11	
15 44	5 4	D	Bellary	A	19 51	9 13
17 50	6 23	A	Gunlakal	D	18 30	7 6

Read from the top. Mixed Mail.	Stations.			Mixed Mail.	Read from the bottom.
H. M.				H. M.	
22 20	D	Gadag	A	21 30	
4 8	D	Bagalkot	D	17 27	
7 43	D	Teigi	D	15 15	
11 16	D	Bijapur	D	13 7	
15 10	A	Hotgi	L	8 40	

Read from the top. Mail.	Stations.			Mail.	Read from the bottom.
H. M.				H. M.	
14 51	D	Londa	A	11 20	
15 29	A	Castle Rock	D	10 32	

Read from the top. Mixed Mail.	Stations.			Mixed Mail.	Read from the bottom.
H. M.				H. M.	
7 25	D	Miraj	A	18 19	
9 34	A	Kolhapur	D	16 15	

The train service on the Guntakal-Beswada section will remain as at present.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 21st May, 1898.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritations of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glosl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College 10/7 miles by a Wagonette. Excellent opportunity of learning German and Violin Music. Terms £ 16 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOSL,
Landsberg, Brandenburg,
Germany.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES AND LIGHT WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

STILL—		CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good Flavour and Body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in Character and Flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	"	37 0	...	41 8	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	"	28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very Soft and of Good Bouquet	"	38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0
SPARKLING—					
SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 8

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very Fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 0	34 8
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NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1898, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the third year's Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 31st December, 1897.
2. To elect members of the Managing Committee in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remunerations.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
ASPUNDIARJI BURJORJI PUNTHAKI,
Assistant Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS FROM LONAULI TO BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will be run on TUESDAY next, the 31st May, and also on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1898 for the convenience of passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandala and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-35 railway time.

These trains will stop at Khandala, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan and Byculla.

First, second and third class passengers will be booked at the usual rates.

Reserved accommodation will be given on these trains only and not on the daily 6 a.m. train from Poona.

A. MUIRHEAD,
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Bombay, the 26th of May, 1898.

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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
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Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the late Sayanna Sadhoo, an insolvent; and on account and at the risk of the said estate, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell the following property by Public Auction, to be held on the premises at 4-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 30th instant.

All those several pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground, now formed into one plot, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, bungalows, godowns, out-houses and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the north side of Forbes Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand two hundred and twenty-one and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and Street No. (2) 5, 4, 5, 6, and 49 to 67, and bounded on or towards the east by the property formerly of Mr. Manjeebux Jeebuxjee Bharucha, but now of Nanjeemulla Rasoolmulla and others, on or towards the west by the property formerly belonging to Khoja Jumabhai Laljee and now to Mr. Sadruddin Tyabji, on or towards the north by the property of Rahimtulla Mahomed, and on or towards the south by the Forbes Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Sayanna Sadhoo and his tenants. The said property is mortgaged to Messrs. Framjeejee Setna and Eduljee Jamsetjee Setna, and will be sold with the concurrence of the mortgagees, who will also join in the conveyance to be executed to the purchaser by the Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the auctioneers, Messrs. Chitnis, Mottilal, and Malvi, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort.

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WITH PORTRAIT OF

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m., Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 4-0m. 4-14s. Low water, 9-38m. 11-23s.

P. and O. s.s. Ganges, with English mails of the 13th instant, due to arrive, daylight.

Parsee Mutual Association, Framji C. Institute, 5 p.m. Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Pemani and Ras Elba entered, and the steamer Dido left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rima entered, and the steamer Iran left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45, this evening.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—On Sunday afternoon members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 4 o'clock, and at Hornby Villard at 4-30, for a run to Trombay and back.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per ex-ra s.s. Kogashima-Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, next.

THE BOMBAY LOCAL CENTRE OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The first examination under the Commercial Education Scheme of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, when fourteen candidates from the different commercial offices appeared. The fourteen members were trained for the whole of last year, as per Syllabus of the London Chamber, in this institution, and their answer papers are now being returned to London for results along with the other competitors there. Messrs. Fergusson and Irvine, chartered accountants, were the supervisors.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By permission of Major S. Gore Browne and officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 ;—

March	Military	Morent
Overture	Zampa	Herbert
Selection	Trial by Jury	Waterson
Valse	Nuit Etoilee	Waldteufel
Song	A Hunting Scene	Bucalossi
Polka	Retour des Cigognes	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SELLING TODDY WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, Darji Haji, a Bhundari, residing in an oart at Agar Road, Mahim, was charged with selling three bottles of toddy without a license from the Collector of Abkari. On a certain information previously received, the Abkari officer in charge of the case proceeded to Mahim at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. He was accompanied by two Abkari police, and on arriving near the oart, at a distance of a few yards from the hut occupied by the accused, the Abkari officer sent one of the peons with four annas and a-half to purchase toddy from the accused, care having been taken to mark the coins before they were handed to the peon. The peon went into the hut and brought three bottles of toddy. The party then went into the hut, and on a search being made four gallons of toddy was found therein. The marked coins were found on the person of the accused. The magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and the quantity of toddy found in the hut was ordered to be confiscated.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Thursday, says :—Khan Bahadur Hormasji Jamsetji Antia, Mamlatdar and First-Class Magistrate of Mahim, in the Thana District, has been appointed Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar Prant, in Kathiawar.—A Jashan was held in Sheth Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel's Dereh-Meher, Agiary Street, by the Parsi residents of Thana, in connection with the Jashan ceremony on Saturday. The Parsi ladies and gentlemen of the station attended the Dereh-Meher in the morning as well as in the evening. Special prayers were offered. Dastur Nowrozji Dhanjibhai Kohiar, of Thana, officiated as high priest of the Parsees on the occasion.—At the special meeting of the representatives of the townspeople, which was held in the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector's and Thana Assistant Collector's Court yesterday, it was resolved that information should be given to Khan Bahadur Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, plague authority, voluntarily, of the men who arrive at Thana from Bandora, Bhewandi, and other plague-infected districts. Large quantities of bottles of the solution should be distributed amongst the residents of the town, and a buttaki bo also beaten to that effect.—Special police parties, consisting of one head constable and five policemen, from each of the four districts in the Northern Division, arrived here on Tuesday last, and were deputed to Shri Gnani, in order to assist the local police in tracing the antecedents of the notorious dacoit, Mahipat Genjia, who commit dacoities and other horrible crimes near Trimback and about the Savadhanee Ranges in the Thana District.—No cases of Bubonic plague occurred in Thana during last week. There was no one under observation in the Segregation Camp near the Railway station, yesterday.—The thermometer reading marks to 98 degrees in the shade.

CONCERT AT LANOWLI.—The climate of Lanowli, writes a correspondent, is at present very salubrious. The ball, which came off so successfully on the 24th in-tant, and in which all the visitors took part, was followed up next day by a concert arranged by Mrs. Radford, the winner of the third horse in last year's Derby sweeps, for the benefit of a resident young lady in order to give her a trip to Bangalore for the good of her health. The verandah tastefully decorated with evergreens and little buttees of different colours, Mrs. Fischer very kindly lent her piano for the occasion. The concert was opened by Mr. Dan Robjets rendering Moore's well-known song. Mrs. Ashdown and Miss Gladys Fischer played a duet with great dexterity, the soft touch of Miss Gladys being clearly distinguishable. This was followed by a song by Mr. Charles Hill on banjo obs. The grand flourishes of the difficult piece produced a dead silence, petrifying the hearts of the audience. Next came a song in character by Mr. J. Morris, entitled "The Gipsy Maiden," which he sung with great enthusiasm. Miss Casey playing the accompaniment. His splendid tenor at once showed the audience his trained vocal abilities. Miss Casey's usual elegant touch produced hearty encores. Mrs. Casling then sang "Annie Laurie" and "Bonnie Lowlands Low," accompanied by Mr. Giles on the flute. The expression brought back memories of the low-lying Kurjat during the monsoon time. Mr. Fred. Williams then sang "Eddie Dacre" in his serio-comical style, which was a source of great amusement. The Radford Brothers, to break the monotony of the ordinary run of concerts, gave us their experience of engine-driving, each one in a few minutes. Mr. William Morris opened the second part of the concert with a recitation, "The Bells," and his sonorous voice gave great effect to the beautiful piece. This was followed by a tableau, entitled "The Sleeping Beauty," which was gracefully performed by Mrs. McGill, Mrs. Toolman, and Mrs. Mead-, the latter being the beauty. Then came a banjo solo by Mr. Green. Mesdames Moore and Rob Meade, to which Mr. George Shephard danced the hornpipe. Mr. Edwin Ballard came next with his well-trained baritone, and gave us "Hush-o-my Baby." His song with the refrain which several children actually fell asleep. Spears and Pounds supplied the refreshments, ably catered by Mr. Geddes. The concert was closed at 12-30 a.m. by a general chorus, "When shall we Meet Again." After this the band played "The Queen," under the able guidance of Mr. Dan Roberts.

PROSECUTION BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

FELLOW-LODGERS AT VARIANCE.

CASE DISMISSED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a Mr. Monahan appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal intimidation preferred against him by Mr. J. W. Green, Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Plague Committee. The accused was defended by Mr. Brown, solicitor.

The complainant stated in his evidence that he and the accused were residents of the Frere Hotel, where one accused was in the habit of sitting with his boots on the sofa or with his legs over the rail of the settee in the reading room. This practice was considered objectionable by ladies and others who used the sofas. Complainant said that on Thursday, the 12th instant, he went upstairs with a friend, and on coming down at night he rushed out and questioned him if he had made a remark about his feet. Complainant replied in the affirmative, when Monahan said he considered the remark bad form. Mr. Green said he had come all the way from a person who sprawled about in public on the furniture, and that if Monahan did so he must expect such remarks. Monahan thereupon threatened to kick him and challenged complainant to fight. Complainant declined to do so, and the next day wrote to him a letter demanding an apology.

In cross-examination, complainant admitted that what he (Green) spoke with Monahan he had made a remark about defendant's feet, but the remark was uttered in a low voice. He considered the letter he had written to Monahan a proper one. Messrs. A. J. Hepburn and Shankerman were examined as witnesses on behalf of complainant. They both denied that they knew anything about the case.

Mr. Green offered to call another witness if an adjournment was granted.

Mr. Magistrate remarked that in his opinion the case was one which might have been better settled in private.

The complainant said he had to bring the case into court, or else would have had to put up with such affronts, or take the law into his own hands and thereby incur the risk of being prosecuted for assault.

Mr. Brown said the complainant had said in his letter that Monahan's bad manners were due to his bad bringing up.

Complainant denied having made such a statement.

The magistrate here read the letter, and observed that it was not calculated to have smoothed the matters over. Its wording was as offensive as the conduct of the accused, and looked like a case of tit for tat. He did not think that after reading that letter the accused could possibly have given an apology.

The complainant at this stage said he would leave his case in his Worship's hands.

The magistrate remarked that the best course for the parties to adopt was to blot out the occurrence from their memories. He, therefore, suggested that the case might be withdrawn.

The complainant agreed to adopt that course.

After the parties left the court, Mr. Herbert, one of the witnesses, applied to the magistrate that he might be granted some compensation, as he had been put to a great deal of inconvenience by attending the court. He further said that he had informed the complainant beforehand that he knew nothing about the case.

The magistrate expressed his regret that he was unable to accede to the application.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	14
	Chaukla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dougri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	14
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bauleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbharwada	0	1	
D	Khotwadi	0	0	2
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	12
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	2
	Sewree	0	0	
G	Sion	0	0	4
	Wadala	0	0	
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	11	0	1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Ripon Road		1	11
	Arthur Road		7	
	Maratha		3	
	Total	16	9	63
Total plague deaths to date		30·0	25,978	
Total same date last year		11	5	74

Mr. Frank B. Jones, aged 25, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. W. Watson and Co., bankers and army agents, contracted plague on Sunday last, at his residence, Mody Bay. He was admitted to St. George's Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bandora has now become an infected area, and if the medical inspection of railway passengers is anything, it is a farce. From the way in which the inspection is carried out I have come to learn for certain that the medical staff is ignorant of the work required of them or that the orders issued by the plague authority at the station are foolish. What with the feeling between the sun-pice, and the inspection is unnecessarily strict. Whatever be the local rules for medical inspection, the following rule 6 of the rules promulgated under Government Notification No. 2981-E., dated 28th May, 1897, should be observed in the case of railway pass-holders :—"Rule 6—Season ticket-holders or free pass-holders will ordinarily be excused from inspection ; but the plague authorities may inspect them at any time at which they consider it desirable to do so." Yours, &c.,

Bandora, May 27. N. F. DE SILVA

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DEATH OF DR. SAMUEL GORDON.

THE death has occurred of Dr. Samuel "Gordon of Dublin" He was held in universal and affectionate respect, not only by the profession of which he was a distinguished ornament, but by the public at large, who valued him, besides his superior skill and power, for his benevolence and unselfishness. Dr. Gordon had attained the great age of eighty-two, and up to a few weeks ago was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a familiar figure till very lately, taking horse exercise or walking briskly, in wonderful vigour and brightness. His illness was of a few weeks duration, during which he steadily grew weaker. His numerous friends learned from day to day sadly of his decline. He died during a long career almost every position of importance in connexion the medical profession in Dublin. He was Governor of the Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals, as well as of Sir Patrick Dun's and King's Hospitals. Physician to Swift's Asylum, and Consulting Physician to the Coombe Hospital. For three years he was President of the Royal College of Physicians, and filled the same place at the head of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland. He succeeded the late Dr. Haughton as President of the Royal Zoological Society, and only this year was succeeded in it by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His kindliness and readiness to bestow his services upon the most humble and the most indigent were marked features of his character. He was an unfailing attendant at the Meath Place and St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Meath Protestant Industrial School was founded by Lord Meath and Dr. Gordon. Dr. Gordon acted as hon. secretary, spending money, time, and energy upon the work. Later, in conjunction with the school he founded a Home on the North side of Dublin for the assistance of those who had left the school. This Home is named the Gordon Home, after the deceased. The Irish profession has in his death a great loss, and in every part of the country, as well as amongst us, his family will have the sincere sympathy of all. He was honoured by his medical associates, for his knowledge, wisdom, and friendly interest in younger members, and by many of the public who knew him more intimately was most highly esteemed and regarded as an example of courtesy, earnestness, and philanthropic impulse. He enjoyed a considerable reputation as a Scholar and humourist.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN WILLCOMBE, employed on plague duty at Sholapore, reverts to regimental duty with the 16th Bombay Infantry.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination for the rank of Major :—Captains H. G. de Pledge, 19th Hussars—F. W. St. John, W. E. Kerrich, W. W. T. Duhan, R. W. Fuller, Royal Artillery ; J. E. Bush, Durham Light Infantry.

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THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 28th May :—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Khandala	J. A. Pedler.
Jalna	Mrs. Sorabji Bezonji, Turker, Yhoona Street No. 67-3.
Goa	Ismail Kasli Dalal, Mahomedan Burgoverdan Gurgel Road.
Ahmedabad	

THE MONEY MARKET IN CALCUTTA.

IN the money market here, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* there is an easier feeling observable, and it looks as if the May squeeze had now been got over. A considerable addition has been made this week to the money supply. Ca'cutta having received Rs. 31 lakhs Council transfers while Rs. 10 lakhs demand Council drafts are due by the mail on Monday. In Bombay the supply of money has been increased by Rs. 35 lakhs from a similar source. It is really time that the large off-takes of Council drafts, which has amounted to £3,503,000 since the beginning of April, was beginning to tell. The most of this money, however, has been sent into the interior to finance the crops, and now the puralised state of the import trade prevents rupees returning to the trade centres as freely as usual. Bearing this in mind, and also the fact that there is still a lot of wheat and seeds to be financed as well as some Burmah rice, it is too early to anticipate a steady decline in the value of money. June in fact may again witness a recurrence of stringency, though probably it will be the last for the season. Short money is offering to-day as 10 per cent without finding buyers, while money fixed for a month can only obtain 1 per cent to 1 1-2 per cent. under bank rate. Loans on Government paper can be had at 1-2 per cent to 1 per cent. under the bank minimum, sixty days' sight trade paper Bombay is quoted at 9 per cent per annum. The "sutta" on Government paper in the bazaar is eight annas for a month.

The Director of the Bank of Bengal made no change on Thursday in the Bank rate which thus remains at 5 per cent.

The statement shows an increase of about Rs. 9 lakhs in loans, which, however, is counterbalanced by a diminution in credits and discounts of an equal amount. The Government balances have increased by Rs. 15 lakhs, due wholly to falling off in private deposits. The Government also withdrew about Rs. 14 lakhs, which makes up the reduction in the cash reserve of Rs. 29 lakhs. This reduction took place as the Banks' cash reserves, the ratio of 40 per cent being unchanged. The percentage of cash to liabilities was 30·1, against 33·3 last week and 34·4 last year. A year ago the Bank's reserve was Rs. 253 lakhs, or Rs. 189 lakhs more than to-day. The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th instant was also reduced by its. 21 lakhs thus making it only Rs. 103 lakhs. Although the transactions on the Calcutta Stock Exchange have been few and unimportant, I am glad to be able to report that a better feeling exists among dealers, which should lead to a more active market before the month closes.

As I write, however, I hear that there has been a difference between some of the plague officials and the mob at Bhawanipore, resulting in two of the latter being shot. Incidents such as this do much to create disturbance in the bazaar, and intending arrangements when almost every European in Calcutta takes the precaution of carrying a revolver. It is not only in the streets but in the mills that Europeans are assaulted, and the man who makes our industrial undertakings profitable have to be most careful in the way they handle the operatives. Any order which may seem to the workers to interfere with their privileges is liable to create upon the author with a shower of bobbins or lumps of iron from the mill roof. Undoubtedly such a state of affairs has its effect on the share market, and there is nothing to be gained by trying to conceal the fact that authority in the mills has for time passed out of the hands of those who have a right to exercise it and consequently strict discipline cannot be maintained. However, in spite of political influences, our chief industry juts appears still to prosper, and an advance in the value of the majority of jute mill shares has taken place. Alliance ordinary quoted at 85 last week are now strong at 88. Budge Budge have advanced from 119 to 125, Howrah from 115 to 118, Kankinarah from 90 to 101. The Barnagore dividend of 2 1-2 per cent as I said last week has caused much dissatisfaction, and the shares have declined to 93. In the belief that a five per cent dividend would be declared large purchases of these shares were made at 73 to 75 and the buyers are naturally disappointed, especially as they bought on what is considered reliable information. The demand for jute goods has slackened off owing to the difficulty in getting grain down from up-country through insufficiency of railway waggons and the restrictions among native coolies in Calcutta. Even the Port Commissioners are unable to maintain a staff of loading coolies, and steamers are now lying on demurrage for want of men to transfer cargo from wharf to steamer. The Port Commissioners can hardly deny their liability to recoup charterers of steamers for loss by delay, and I trust this obstruction to the Calcutta export trade will, not only for the Port Commissioners, but in the interests of everyone connected with shipping, soon be swept out of the way. Jute has risen in value about 4 annas per maund during the week, but mills are all well supplied, and those who should be able to judge are not disposed to add to stocks at present prices.

The first tea sale of the season was held and the result was far from satisfactory to planters. I am told that not one invoice will cover the cost to the grower, and a serious matter to the investors in Indian tea gardens. Much adverse comment is being made on the estimated total outturn of Indian Tea for the current season, the figures of which have just been issued by the Indian Tea Association. The crop is estimated at 10 1-2 million pounds over the 1897 season. The figures last season were proved to be similarly overestimated, as the crop turned out at 6 million pounds less than was anticipated. It may be said that the error by every pound of tea sold prior to the end of the season was depreciated in value to the extent of about 6 per cent in the eyes of consumers. The Tea Association calls for returns from the various proprietors and only publish the totals of the figures thus received. The proprietors have themselves to blame for the result if the figures turn out to be exaggerated. From the data gather, the crop will probably not exceed that of 1897. Cachar and Sylhet are much behind last year, and the rain has held off so long that there is little hope now of making up the deficiency. The demand for teas is very poor at present, but should money get easier and exchange become more favourable I should not be surprised to see a fair enquiry for good Darjeeling Dooars and Assam Garden shares. Cotton shares are still unenquired after, but the chances are that the cotton industry save that the margin of profit on manufacture is smaller owing to the advance in price of raw cotton.

In Government paper there has been little business passing. In sympathy with the advance in Consols, and helped by rather easier money here, there is a slightly better feeling observable and closing quotations are 98 11-16 for cash and 94 3-10 for delivery in a month.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JUBILEE.

THE week the last mail left home was a memorable one in the annals of Queen's College, Harley-street, as commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The Chairman of the Council of Governors, whose patrons are the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Empress Frederick of Germany, and the Princess Louise, was the first college in England specially designed for the higher education of women, for birth and origin being inseparably associated with the name of the Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, through whose inspiration and instrumentality, chiefly, it may be said to have sprung into existence. At close synod on the 14th April, Lord Aberdare, to raise the standard of women's education were many other illustrious men of weight and learning, conspicuous among whom were Alfred Tennyson, Archbishop Trench, Archdeacon Hare, Thomas Hughes, and Charles Kingsley ; while not a few women of rank and talent extended to the movement from its earliest days their hearty co-operation. The history of the college since its founding has been characterised by quiet, but unmistakable increasing development, in spite of many difficulties, and the present earnest hope of the council is that the close of the century may see it still more firmly rooted in the strength and vigour of successful completion. The proposed plan for the much-needed extension and improvement of its present premises, and towards the completion of which object a sum of £3000 has still to be raised.

The proceedings of the week were inaugurated by a special service held on Sunday afternoon, May 1, at St. Peter's, Vere-street, when an address was delivered by Canon Page-Roberts, and an anthem sung which had been composed for the occasion by Professor Gadsby.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., a conference on "The Aim and Scope of Women's Education" was held in the hall of the college. The Lord Bishop of London, visitor of the college, presided, and those present included a large and representative gathering of former students, and of many ardent friends and supporters of the cause of women's higher education, letters of regret having been received from H. R. H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Dorothea Beale, and Miss Emily Kingsley.

The Bishop of London, in the course of an eloquent opening address, after alluding to the disastrous results of defective education, said that the one great aim of true education was to secure the full development of the highest faculties of each individual, so that each might make his best and noblest contribution to the well-being of the community, and no conception could be of such inestimable value as right and just ideas. Education was not restricted to the period of youth, but was a lifelong process, whose purpose it was to train us to understand more truly the world in which we lived, and to fit us more thoroughly for its service. In any sympathy and service women were equally competent with men to take their share, and should be equally efficiently equipped to play their part. At the close of the chairman's speech the conference was thrown open for general discussion, Miss Anna Swanwick, the gifted trans-lator of "Æschylus," being the first speaker, an l dwelling more especially on the importance of a more extended study of mathematics in the education of girls, these two subjects being in the present day in some danger of being neglected ; Mrs J. R Green (widow of the historian) advocated the pursuit of historical research as the most suitable one for women of leisure and ability ; Mrs. Cohen expressed the hope of seeing the art of housewifery practically taught at Queen's College ; and Mrs. St. George held strongly that the training of women should be directed in the case of railway pass-holders : "Rule 6— Season ticket-holders or free pass-holders will ordinarily be excused from inspection ; but the plague authorities may inspect them at any time at which they consider it desirable to do so." Yours, &c.,

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta Standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 45.

2. The first column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure at Sea Level.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·60	NE	3	107·6	83·0	34	...	5·61	+0·34
Sirsa	29·64	NNE	5	110·3	81·9	25	...	3·01	+0·10
Delhi	29·67	SSE	5	110·2	82·0	25	...	3·51	-0·16
Agra	29·63	NW	6	112·0	84·9	50	...	3·13	+1·15
Gwalpore	29·62	ESE	3	112·0	86·0	50	...	1·38	...
Jeypore	29·66	E	3	111·2	87·3	59	...	2·36	+0·04
Jhansi	29·57	Calm	...	104·4	89·7	33	...	2·37	+0·07
Jaoolpaad	29·69	SE	3	111·2	86·7	34	...	0·99	-0·01
Nowgong	29·78	W	9	104·4	84·5	76	...	0·43	-1·41
Jeypore	29·68	W	6	111·2	87·4	35	...	1·87	-0·71
Ajmere	29·72	W	11	104·8	85·5	41	...	1·23	-0·44
Deesa	29·74	WNW	9	103·9	77·1	60	...	1·03	+0·27
Ahmedabad	29·73	Calm	2	103·8	81·6	66	...	0·78	...
Surat	29·81	WSW	10	94·8	77·9	54	...	0·13	+0·34
Vengurla	29·76	E	3	91·6	77·4	77	...	0·48	-0·29
Mudgeeh	29·68	SW	8	91·1	78·5	61	...	0·73	...
Vingorla	29·79	WSW	10	91·4	77·6	64	...	0·11	0·26
Nemuch	29·73	NNW	9	107·7	74·6	25	...	0·72	...
Indore	29·74	NW	9	107·7	74·6	25	0·10	0·08	-0·32
Sangor	29·66	WSW	9	104·4	81·1	31	...	0·58	-1·05
Saugor	29·60	SW	7	109·7	80·1	31	...	3·64	-0·65
Mohanagar-abad	29·719	SSW	6	112·0	85·2	27	...	0·39	-2·09
Khandwa	29·748	WNW	9	111·2	89·1	34	...	0·09	-1·73
Raipur	29·753	Calm	1	108·9	81·0	36	...	1·72	-1·70
Nagpur	29·738	Calm	1	110·2	80·0	32	...	4·35	+0·70
Aursook	29·758	SSE	3	109·9	84·7	48	...	0·82	-0·73
Akola	29·760	W	6	111·1	75·7	33	...	0·02	-2·62
Surat	29·762	Calm	1	109·2	80·9	29	...	1·98	+1·26
Jalgaon	29·721	NW	10	103·7	76·6	61	...	0·10	-1·76
Bombay	29·768	NNW	8	92·4	82·4	79	...	0·33	1·00
Poona	29·775	SW	11	104·0	73·4	37	0·04	1·20	-1·80
Mahableshwar	29·761	NNE	10	93·2	77·4	44	...	0·11	...
Aurangabad	29·769	NE	5	108·1	76·2	41	0·05	0·36	...
Sholapur	29·730	ESE	5	103·7	78·9	34	...	0·06	-2·46
Kolaspur	29·790	WNW	8	99·9	81·0	57	...	0·98	-1·19
Belgaum	29·804	W	13	87·7	69·7	86	...	3·12	+2·82
Goa	29·818	N	3	87·0	80·7	84	...	2·46	...
Karwar	29·783	W	8	89·3	79·7	77	...	2·40	-0·79
Madras	29·94	Calm	3	88·2	79·4	77	...	3·35	-0·69
Calicut	29·795	Calm	3	89·2	78·5	84	...	10·76	-3·73
Cochin	29·776	Calm	4	89·4	79·1	76	...	7·35	-15·77
Alleppee	29·82	SSW	4	90·8

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terms for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8, and Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet Goods suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Liquor Sets, Boxes of Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—BOYCE & Co., Ltd. Bombay and Poona.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Cascara and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 81, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN for Consulting Engineer's Office, Bombay. (P. W. Department, Secretariat, Railway Branch). None but duly qualified men need apply. Salary according to qualifications.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. D. R. Dady's valuable furniture, piano, 2 iron safes, etc., opposite Colaba Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. F. Rhodes' Artistic furniture, lady's and gentleman's bicycles, etc., opposite the Byculla Club, to be sold on Sunday, 29th inst.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blue, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 5 for Rs. 5.—ASQUITH AND LOBD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

ON VIEW, Mr. R. D. Hughes' Valuable Furniture, Plated ware, Glass and Crockery ware, &c., at the Old Inn-house, next to Great Western Hotel.

ON VIEW, Mr. B. Nicholson's Bonafide Sale of Furniture, Guns, Rifles, Plants, &c., at Pali Hill, Bandora.

FOR SALE, BICYCLE in perfect order by good maker, First Class accessories. Price Rs. 220. Can be seen and tried. Apply No. "3690" care of this paper.

MANGOES! Bombay MANGOES ALPHONSO Rs. 12 and PYRÉE Rs. 8 per 100, each kind. Apply sharp to TUKINA, Bazaar Agent, Bombay.

PIANOS (SECONDHAND) By Schiedmayer and Broadwood. In excellent condition. Offer obtained. Trial solicited. PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

TO LET a portion of a Bungalow in the "Retreat" Bellasis Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 30. Apply within.

TO LET.—3 Large OFFICE ROOMS, on FIRST FLOOR of No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, with possession on 1st June 1898. Rent Rupees 210 per mensem. WHOLE FIRST FLOOR at Rupees 300 per month, from 1st July 1898.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be superintended by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Lesak, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL. Price Rs. 1. Postage Half-anna. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Stamped

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

EXPORTERS have been somewhat active in the Cotton market during the past week, while the local demand for the staple has been a moderate one. Prices show little or no change. Wheat and Seeds have been quiet in tone; offers have been made by shippers to re-sell their contracts for Wheat, but buyers have quoted less than holders will accept; a slight decline in some directions has attracted a little enquiry for Seeds. Till about the middle of the week Exchange was steady, but since then rates have fallen off to the extent of 1-16 to 5-16d., and have been maintained at the lower level. Quotations close this evening at a decline of 1-16d. from last Friday's for Bank, and 5-16d. for Private Paper. In Government Paper also prices have been generally steady, although some slight fluctuations took place from day to day, and at closing they are 7-16 per cent. lower for 3 1-2 per cents, and unchanged for Threes. Money continues to be very scarce. Freights have been quiet but steady, with some advance in rates. Lines have been placed for June, but for ready delivery very little has been doing. Imports are steady with slightly less doing.

MONEY.—According to the statement of affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday there was a decrease in the Cash Balance of 3 1-2 lakhs, at 100 lakhs, compared with a diminution in the previous week of 26 1-4 lakhs, at 103 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Branches there were withdrawals amounting to 1 3-4 lakh; and in Private Deposits there was a falling off of 1-4 lakh. Government Securities were 1-2 lakh less; and Bills Discounted and Purchased some 1 1-2 lakh. Public Deposits at the Head Office were 1-2 lakh more; and in Loans there was an increase of 7 1-4 lakhs.

Money meanwhile continues scarce; the Bank of Bombay rate and that in the open market are 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone last mail-day at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. There was only a small enquiry for Bank Paper, and with but a few Merchants' Bills offering, business was on a small scale all round. The market continued quiet on Monday at 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and 1s. 4 3-16d. soon became obtainable, when a little was reported thereat. A fair amount of Bank Telegraphic and Demand was bought by the bazaar, but the enquiry soon fell off. On Tuesday the market was closed, and on the following day 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4d. for Demand, at which latter rate a little was reported done. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 4 5-32d. was quoted, and a small amount was placed threat. Rates were quiet at opening yesterday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Merchants' Paper was reported done at 1s. 4 1-8d.; the enquiry for ready Wire was limited. There continued to be a quiet feeling in the market to-day, when 1s. 3 31-32d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8 to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Some business was reported at 1s. 4 1-8d., but this rate was not available for long. The enquiry for ready Bank remittance was very limited, though during the day 1s. 4d. for Demand became available, and a fair amount was bought by the bazaar and speculators for forward delivery, the market eventually closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.
Francs	170½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail-day quotations were given at 93 3-4 for Cash, for 2 1-2 per Cents, and 96 15-16 for the Settlement, in a steady market; 87 was quoted for 3 per Cents. The market was quiet in tone on Monday at 93 13-16 for Cash, for 3 1 2 per Cents, and 94 1-16 for the Settlement. On re-opening on Wednesday rates were given at 93 15-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-4 for Account, with 86 nominal, for 3 per Cents, in a steady market. Quotations declined yesterday to 93 13-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 7-8 for the Settlement, at which level they remained to the close. A slight improvement has taken place to-day in the Cash rate for 3 1-2 per cent., which is quoted at 93 7-8.

SHARES have been dull, not to say lifeless, throughout the week, the only changes reported in prices being a decline of Rs. 75, in Britannia; of Rs. 50, in Bombay United; of Rs. 10 each, in Colaba Land and Mill, and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 5, in Cassoon; and of Rs. 2 1-2, in Empress. In Miscellaneous shares, Marcks and Co., rose Rs. 5 higher; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 2; while Port Canning are Rs. 2 1-2, lower. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1 1-4 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In view of the approaching close of the fair season, up-country buyers are operating much more freely, and there is a market improvement in the demand for Grey Goods in districts where goods are not forwarded by rail. Dealers are very willing to dispose of their holdings; rates show no change of any importance.

In BLEACHED Goods a fair business has been done in "Nainsooks" and light makes of "Shirtings." "Dyed," "Turkey-Red," "Printed," and "Locally-made Goods" have been taken to only a small extent, rates remaining the same as before. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have amounted to some 3,500 packages; and of "Locally-made" about 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—Some 5,500 bales are reported sold on account of China holders. The sales have been generally small. Dealers are very eager to find purchasers; rates show no change, and there is little or no room for any decline. The clearances from the Bazaar aggregate 3,000 bales. The market closes with a steady feeling at the following official quotations :—

Twist	No.	8s	No.	32s	40s per lb.
"	20	"	"	3 7-8	4 1-2 "
"	30	"	"	4	4 3-4 "
"	12s	"	"	4 1-8	4 3-4 "
"	16s	"	"	4 5-8	5 3-8 "
"	20s	"	"	5	5 5-8 "
"	24s	"	"	5 3-4	6 3-8 "
"	32s	"	"	6 1-2	7 "
"	40s	"	"	7 1-4	8 "

METALS.—Swedish Bar Iron has advanced 8 ans. per cwt. in price; while Braziers' Copper and Yellow Metal are unaltered.

COALS.—Re-sales have been reported of "Davison's W. Hartley for May-June shipment at Rs. 18 per ton; of Seebpore, ready in harbour, at Rs. 16 per ton; and "Jardine's" at Rs. 15 3-4 per ton. "Singareni" is selling for June and July loading ex-railway waggons at Rs. 15 per ton. The market closes quiet, quotations alongside being as follows :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Rs. 20 per ton.	Nil.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Nil.	Nil.
Cardiff	Nil.	Nil.
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Bengal	Rs. 16 1-2 per ton.	Rs. 16 per ton.
Singareni	" 15 1-2 "	" 15 "
Seebpore	" 16 1-2 "	" 16 "
Sanctoria	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur	" 17 1-2 "	" 16 1-2 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been a moderately large enquiry from shippers, with a very fair amount of business resulting therefrom at generally current prices. Their takings during the past week have comprised chiefly "Surats," "Bengals," "Broach," "Dhulia," and "Dhollera" at prices ranging from Rs. 175 to Rs. 140. The local demand has also been a good one, the purchases by the mills amounting to some 2,225 bales and consisting of "Khangaum," "Dhulia," and "Julgaum" for the most part. To-day there has been a steady feeling in the market, and a moderate business has passed. "Fine Broach" has declined in price to Rs. 168 per candy, while other descriptions show no change.

The arrivals of Cotton of the new crop during the week have been 68,000 bales, compared with 77,500 bales last week, and 49,500 bales in the corresponding week last year. The arrivals to date now are 1,364,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz :—

	Per Candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	148-3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	140-3 3-32d.
Do. Good	"	136-3 1-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	160-3 1-4d.
Do. Fully Good	"	143-3 1-32d.
Khandesh, Fine Good	"	144-3 5-32d.
Comra, Fully Good	"	134-3 9-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	156-3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	150-3 1-4d.
Do. Good	"	147-3 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	162-3 7-16d.
Westerns	"	154-3 5-16d.
Broach, Fine	"	168-3 17-32d.
Do. Good	"	164-3 15-32d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	305,000	305,000
Berar	391,800	287,500
Khandeish	313,000	238,000
Barsee and Nuggur	83,000	62,500
Hingunghat	9,500	10,000
Peralan and Sind	14,500	19,500
Broach	144,000	133,500
Dhollera	191,000	185,500
Compta and Dharwar	20,500	46,500
Westerns	2,000	5,000
	1,364,500	1,294,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	71,964	62,718	61,679
From 1st Jan. to 26th May	1,364,324	1,068,943	1,432,761
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	15,923	22,319	16,236
From 1st Jan. to 26th May	369,979	324,875	251,104
Clearances to China, Japan, Ceylon, &c.			
For the week	7,867	7,250	1,...
From 1st Jan. to 26th May	182,...	1...	1...

WHEAT AND SEED.—There has been little doing in business reported in these markets, the enquiry for which has been quite. Some lots of ready stuff have changed hands; but for June delivery there has been very little enquiry. Prices of "Poppyseed" have fallen off to a small extent, and the decline has been an attraction to buyers. "Bold Linseed" is quoted at a decline of 1-2 anna per cwt.; "Gusarat Yellow Rapeseed" is 2 ans. lower; "White Peasy Wheat 91 per cent. 4 ans., and 85 per cent. 5 ans.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	585,664	58,134	139,233
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	3,388,776	541,804	2,468,320
Linseed for the week	47,507	24,851	148,014
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	711,148	226,571	2,710,604
Rapeseed for the week	58,702	119,352	59,236
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	833,035	605,472	550,650
Gingellyseed for the week	12,713	8,032	3,510
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	725,733	371,414	810,17

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	637,910	...	123,011
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	2,540,190	811	934,068
Linseed for the week	41,085	35,160	58,055
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	1,247,487	231,368	2,007,095
Rapeseed for the week	115,220	74,338	13,821
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	940,328	393,699	488,082
Gingellyseed for the week	47,190	10,018	30,031
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	1,177,515	347,400	999,379

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Manchester steady. Sarats quiet.

Good Bhowanagur	3 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Spanish Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	29 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £37,200,000; Increase, £1,100,000; Public Deposits, £12,000,000; Increase, £100,000; Other Deposits, £43,500,000; Increase, £460,000; Other Securities, £33,600,000; Decrease, £700,000; Notes and Gold, £30,500,000; Increase, £1,100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of London, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 26.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome left here, for Aden, yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel left here at 5 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m., on Sunday next.

HONGKONG, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Canton (extra) left here this afternoon for London direct.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 2

Mail for Mombasa closes at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 27th instant, via Mombasa.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WHIT SUNDAY, MAY 29.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C. Hymns—Introit No. 1, 157, 311 part 2, and 397.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Hoyt in B flat.
Hymns 210, 154 and 24.
The Collections are for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Colaba Afghan) Memorial Church.,
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 154, 317 and 5.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 154, 155 and 512.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 217, 297 and 46. Psalm 30.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.

Behind the Apollo Hotel.
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Dennis Osborne.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
10-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Glider.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 155, 310 and 202.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 157, 207 and 154.
The Mortories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.—Hymns 44, 243 and 245.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 253, 246 and 23.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Gardner. Alms for S. S. T. E. Mission at Poona.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Choral Communion—Hymns 151, 154, 193, 197 and 224.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 155, 153 207 and 156.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor Rev. F. W. Danster will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School with Adult Bible Classes.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening, Prayer and Sermon by Rev. S. Davis.—Hymns 154, 207 and 211.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Psalm 51, 9v. Hymns 100, 18 and 20.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 5, 94, 106 and 295.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th May, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. Days.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	26	6	7 p.m.	13	34
Teheran	27	2	12 p.m.	...	57
Suez	27	...	p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th May, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	54	...	2
" Karachi	...	31	...	3
" Madras	...	58	...	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A conference of President McKinley, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Generals and Admirals was held at Washington, to-day.

It is understood that it was decided to commence speedy operations against Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, if it proves that Admiral Cervera's squadron is shut up in Santiago de Cuba.

REVOLUTION IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

MAY 27.

The Governor of Manila telegraphs to Madrid that a general revolt has broken out in the Caroline Islands, and that the natives are committing all kinds of excesses.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S SQUADRON.

Admiral Sampson with seventeen American warships was last seen on Wednesday off the northern coast of Cuba.

MR. GLADSTONE LYING-IN-STATE.

Fully 170,000 persons of all classes visited Westminster Hall, to-day, to see Mr. Gladstone lying-in-state. The coffin is closed and placed on a high catafalque.

Perfect order prevailed amongst those who came to Westminster Hall.

A VALUABLE CONCESSION.

The contract has been finally signed between the Anglo-Italian Syndicate and the Chinese Government for working coal, iron, and petroleum in the centre of the south province of Shansi.

It it believed that it will prove to be the richest coal field in the world.

THE DERBY STARTERS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Eighteen horses in all started for the Derby. The twelve in addition to those already mentioned being Diendonne, Heir Male, Pheon, Archduke II., Hawfinch, Bridegroom II., Shonberg, Cherryheart, the Virginian, Perthshire, Calverley, and Wyvern.

The betting against Dieudonne at the start was 7 to 2.

THE FRONTIER.

FURTHER THEFT OF RIFLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Lundi Kotal, 26th.—Information received yesterday showed that a party of Zakka Khels had left the Bazaar Valley for the Khyber bent on mischief. A warning was telegraphed to put Ali Masjid and Jamrud on the alert. Last night shots were exchanged with thieves who got into the transport enclosure at Jamrud, and to-day two men of the 3-4th Gurkhas stationed near Lala China were dangerously wounded with knives and their rifles stolen. A party of Khyber rifles has started in pursuit of four men seen bolting towards Chora.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S. officiates as Accountant-General, Bengal, from 20th instant.

The total civil revenue directly brought to account last month was 509 crores against 495 in April 1897.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Resident, Western States, Rajputana, reverts to the Military Department.

The services of Mr. R. Obbard, Judicial Commissioner, Berar, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department. Mr. Obbard's transfer to the Home Department is preliminary to his appointment as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, vice Mr. Ismay, who goes on furlough shortly.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—Second Lieutenant Sherlock, 29th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Bostock, Colaba Depot, Sergeant-Major Smith, and Sergeant-Instructor Thompson, both of the Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers, and Sergeant Graveston, of the Bombay Commissariat, are awarded Long Service Medals.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MAY 27.

Military Works Department—Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, Simla, Lieutenant Freeland, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Military Works Department, Bombay Circle, to the Public Works Department, and directed to proceed to Lucknow.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary Lieutenant Axe, on arrival in India, is posted for duty to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Mhow. On return from field service, Veterinary Lieutenant Barry is posted for duty to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Deesa.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is intimated that Captain Randolph, on absorption from the Seconded List, has been posted to No. 24 Company Eastern Division, R. A. Lieutenant Rotton, 34th Field Battery, is to join No. 11 Company Western Division, Royal Artillery, at Fort St. George, for duty, in anticipation of his promotion to the rank of Captain, and posted thereto. Captain Wellesley, No. 24 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, has been transferred to No. 22 Company of that Division.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery have passed in Range Finding:—Captain Coxhead, No. 18 Company Western Division; Second Lieutenant Lough, No. 24 Company Eastern Division, now transferred to the 46th Field Battery; Second Lieutenant Cobbe, No. 28 Company Southern Division Second Lieutenant Smith Rewse, 48th Field Battery; Second Lieutenant Maidlow, 26th Field Battery; and Second Lieutenant Higgins, 22nd Field Battery.

The undermentioned officers is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, for one year.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, India, Nursing Sisters Campbell and Cusins, Indian Army Nursing Service, are granted 12 months' furlough to England. They are entitled to travel at the public expense on Army Regulation, India.

The leave granted to Second Class Assistant Surgeon Cordeiro in Bombay Command Order No. 78, dated 11th February, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—Indian Subordinate Medical Department—First Class Assistant Surgeon Pais, 6 months, on private affairs, in India. Second Class Assistant Surgeon M. A. Curry, 2 months, on medical certificate, in India. South Lancashire Regiment—Second Lieutenant W. S. Mackenzie, from 10th April to 6th May, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension. Yorkshire Light Infantry (2nd Bn.)—Second-Lieutenant Butler, from 6th April to 2nd October, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension. Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon Lieutenant Fernandez, 6 months, on medical certificate, in extension.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The mortality, yesterday, from general causes was 10 below the average of the preceding five years. Wards Nos. 13 and 19 showed an exceptionally high death-rate, being 8 and 11 in these wards as compared with 2 and 4 in the preceding five years. There were two seizures of plague and one death.

The following is a statement of the arrivals and departures by Railway during the 24 hours till midnight, on 25th May:—Howrah, departures 686 short of normal; arrivals 1,384 in excess of normal. Sealdah, departures 387 short of normal; arrivals 2,029 in excess of normal.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. MECCA.

THE British India steamer Mecca, which sank in the Bay of Bengal on the 24th instant, was of 1,460 tons gross and 919 tons nett. She was built in September, 1873, by Messrs A. and J. Inglis of Glasgow. Her length was 270 feet, breadth 31 feet 3 inches, and depth 24 feet 5 inches. For the last few years she has been plying between Calcutta and Rangoon. The same company's steamer Lindula, which has sustained heavy damage, is of 3,346 tons gross, 2,180 tons nett, and was built in August, 1888, by Messrs W. Denny and Brothers, at Dumbarton. Her length is 350·4, breadth 42·1, and depth 25·9. Captain Parkman was a married man, but had no children. The two engineers were both single.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Danby, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Barfoot, Mr J W
Scott, Mr
Dawson, Mr
Murdock, Major Burn
Proctor, Mr W
Stewart, Mr and Mrs

THE LOSS OF THE MECCA.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Following are the latest details of the collision, on Monday, in the Bay of Bengal, between the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers Mecca and Lindula. The two steamers went down the river together on Sunday morning, and were out at sea the same night. The former was bound for Moulmein via Rangoon; the latter for the Straits via Rangoon, both with general cargo. The Mecca also carried the mails, which have, of course, been lost. The vessels were well in sight of one another, and on Monday afternoon those on board the Mecca noticed a signal from the Lindula intimating that the latter had broken down, and asking for assistance. The Mecca responded, and the hawser was with considerable difficulty passed to the Lindula. The Mecca towed her companion all Monday night without any mishap.

Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, the hawser parted, and the Mecca drifted towards the Lindula, coming broadside, almost on to her bow. The rapidity of movement made it almost impossible to break the force of the impact, and the Lindula cut into the Mecca badly.

From first it was evident that the Mecca must sink, but on board both vessels the officers and men did their utmost to save the crew. She went down so quickly, however, that nothing could be done by the Lindula to save life until she had sunk. As for the Mecca, there was not sufficient time to get even one boat off its davits.

About forty-five lives were lost, among those drowned being the commander of the Mecca, Captain R. P. Parkman (Royal Navy Reserve Officer); Second Engineer of that vessel, C. Stuber; and Second Engineer of the Lindula, C.E. Mitchel, whose death has not yet been explained. It is possible that he went in one of the boats which were subsequently lowered from the Lindula to save those who were struggling in the water or clinging to the spars and other wreckage.

The Lindula hovered about the scene of the accident for some time, saving most of those who had not gone down.

The Mecca was well found, and had only lately been thoroughly overhauled in the dock. There were no passengers on board.

The damages to the Lindula have not been fully ascertained. She put back for Calcutta shortly after the accident, and has been anchored in Diamond Harbour, where she will unload before coming up to Calcutta. Those of the crew of the Mecca who have been saved are on board the Lindula.

Captain Parkman was married, and leaves behind a family in Calcutta. It is believed that the two engineers also had families, who are at Home.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

The Lindula was towed up to the port to-day from Diamond Harbour. The steamer bring little news with which to supplement the former reports It turns out that there were a few native deck passengers on board the Mecca who had purchased their tickets on the vessel (of which fact the head office was unaware), and some of these have been drowned and some saved. In regard to the damages to the Lindula, the managing agents state that they are inconsiderable. Some of the plates of her stern have been parted, the stern itself being slightly twisted; but repairs will not take long to complete.

Shortly after the collision, on pumps being sounded, it was discovered that the Lindula had five or six feet of water in her forepart. Fortunately all watertight bulk-heads were fixed and the leakage did not extend beyond that locality, and therefore none of the vessel's cargo has been damaged.

The passengers (those rescued from the wreck of the Mecca) speak in the highest terms of the prompt and resolute efforts of the officers and crew of the Lindula who went to their assistance, and of their subsequent kindly treatment on board that vessel.

A Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the disaster will be held.

LATEST NEWS.

HOW THE COLLISION OCCURRED.

ACCOUNT OF TWO OF THE NATIVE CREW.

The following is a story of two of the native crew of the steamer Mecca: The Lindula and Mecca had steamed south of the pilot station for about twenty-six hours, and at 5 a.m., on Sunday, the shaft of the Lindula broke. The Mecca, which was at a short distance ahead, was signalled to by the Lindula for assistance. The Mecca went alongside of the disabled steamer, from which mails were transhipped to the Mecca, and also some of her passengers. Hawsers were then passed to take the Lindula in tow with a view to bring her back to the pilot station and there obtain the assistance of a steamer to bring her in tow to Calcutta. After steaming for about half-an-hour, the hawser suddenly parted, and while another hawser was about to be passed, the collision occurred. This was about 5-30 a.m. On the hawser parting, the Mecca was lying at right angles to the Lindula; which drifted on to the Mecca, her bows striking the Mecca with great force, about midship, abreast of the engine-room.

CUTTING A LARGE HOLE IN THE SIDE.

The Mecca began to fill rapidly, and she sank with Captain Parkman, who was on the bridge, and remained there till the vessel went down, with him, in sight of all crew and passengers, who had b en taken away by the boats of the Lindula. Immediately after the collision, the two vessels drifted far apart, and the Lindula immediately lowered six boats, which pulled off to the Mecca to rescue the crew and passengers. Most of both the passengers and crew were saved by the Lindula's boats with the exception of about fifty-three persons including the passengers who went down with the Mecca. There was a heavy swell on at the time with a slight wind. One boat rescued eighteen passengers from the Mecca, including a German and his wife, two Chinese women, and some Hindus. This boat had nearly reached the Lindula's side, and in fact some of the passengers were on the point of getting on the ladder of the steamer, when the boat suddenly capsized, and out of the eighteen passengers in the boat nine, including the German and his wife, and the two Chinese women, were drowned.

THE PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION.

ABOLITION OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The following Resolution of Government was issued last night:—

Bombay Castle, May 27.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the responsibility for all plague operations in Bombay shall be undertaken by the Municipal Commissioner subject to the direct control of the Plague Commissioner as representing Government, and their expert advisers.

2. To assist in the management of plague operations His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the appointment of a Special Deputy Commissioner, who will be invested, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, with all the powers of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner under the Bombay Municipal Act. Later on it may probably be necessary for the Municipal Commissioner to apply to the Corporation for a Second Deputy Commissioner.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased to approve the appointment of a special medical officer for the charge of Plague Hospitals and other plague medical duties, who will be deemed to be a Joint Health Officer under the Municipal Act and will be invested with all necessary powers in that behalf.

4. It will be for the Municipal Commissioner, in consultation with and subject to the control of the Plague Commissioner, to maintain or reduce the existing organization and from time to time to increase establishments as may seem necessary, subject to the general or special orders of Government.

5. The Municipal Commissioner will be responsible for securing the loyal co-operation of all officers and departments subordinate to him (whether ordinary or special) in giving effect to any measure approved by the Plague Commissioner, and Section 522 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act shall be deemed to govern the conduct of the police in regard to any such measure.

A. WINGATE,
Secretary to Government.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

THEY were two cousins, both of good position, and indeed wealthy. They lived at some distance from each other; in fact, in different counties. Jane, who was much the elder of the two, although possessed of extensive estates, was not perhaps so rich as Sophia, the younger, whose affairs had been for many years marvellously prosperous. They loved each other as cousins always do: when they were on civil terms, which was not always the case, they spoke about their common ancestors, and the ancient customs of the family, which, indeed, belonged to the country gentry, and was something above the common. At all times they claimed and exercised, as cousins always will, the right to criticise each other's actions in the management of their estates and the rights and claims belonging to them. This right was, in fact, the principal charm of the cousinly relation between Jane and Sophia, and it enabled them to discover and to lay bare the actual motives which governed their conduct at every juncture, however unimportant. The exercise of the privilege without any regard to the feelings of one or the other caused these cousins to enjoy periods of violent wrath, recrimination, and estrangement, during which they said very spiteful things of each other. And as the spiteful things are always remembered while the kind things are always forgotten, one must not be surprised to hear that the cousins, who were, besides, always jealous of each other, seemed to bystanders to be drifting apart instead of drawing closer. This was a great pity, because their neighbours envied their possessions and intended to take them away as soon as they could. Now, if the two cousins were firmly united, they could defy all these envious people together, and could hold their own fearlessly. On a recent occasion Sophia had been much annoyed by the conduct of some people at her own door—they were, indeed, decayed gentlefolk, and so ought to have known better—who were habitually and grossly cruel to the creatures in their hands. At last when nothing else would serve Sophia who was quite sick at the sight of so much misery, entered upon a criminal action against them. Everybody admitted that the case was one of gross provocation; the cries and screams of the poor tortured creatures, which had been endured so long, had by this time excited every passion of pity and of indignation, with the resolve that at all costs, the thing should cease.

Then it was that Jane began to exercise her cousinly right of criticism. She put on her spectacles; smoothed her venerable front, and began in the old manner which long years had made habitual. "I love Sophia as a cousin," she said, "but I confess that I am sorry to see her take up this unneighbourly line. They were not, to begin with, her own creatures who were tortured. The whole thing, I do not believe half the stories of torture; I do not believe, in fact, any of the stories. Besides, if they are true, what right has Sophia to interfere?" In taking this line, Jane, though she did not think so, was only defending herself, because she had only recently refused to interfere in a similar but much worse case that happened at her own door—in fact, on a farm nominally under her own grandianship. As for motives, Jane went on, working herself up in the old line, I am sorry to see Sophia talk of indignation. I can only perceive a greedy desire for adding to her own estates. Jane was at that very moment inclosing huge cantles of forest land belonging to other people, but this she forgot. She will make money out of the job, and that is all she wants. Humanity, my dear? Rubbish. Hypocrisy I call it, and I'm sorry for Sophia. At this moment Jane's travellers were going about all over the country selling the produce of her estates; but that she forgot. Here, however, she was interrupted by a certain elderly and venerable friend. "My dear Jane," he said, permit me to remind you that you accuse your cousin of motives and actions of which you yourself are, and have long been, flagrantly guilty. You suffered, without an attempt to stop or to avenge the crime, the most heartrending tortures in a place under your own nominal protection; you are at this very moment inclosing and encroaching and taking other people's property. Allow, Madam, to your cousin Sophia, for once at least, the virtue of disinterested humanity; remember what her action will cost her. It would also be well to remember besides, if you can, that in a time of great excitement these injurious snarlings will be received with bitterness and remembered with rancour." Then the heiress, the younger Jane, spoke: "My great aunt is old and prejudiced; she does not know how things have advanced; let the younger generation speak for this house of the future." Then she turned to Sophia that if she wants for help she shall have it from us; and that she is not to mind what this dear old lady says; and that she has our good wishes and our prayers; and that her action covers us with shame since we did not interfere on our side, where cruelty far worse called upon us to strike, if only one blow, in the case of humanity and of honour." I do not know where I read this harmless parable of Jane and Sophia. But certain letters in a certain paper which I read last week recalled the well-known and familiar manner of Cousin Jane; and so I set down this little bit of family history for whom it may concern.

Who are the artists responsible for the daily bills, especially the bills of the evening papers? They are persons, without doubt, of the most brilliant imagination; their eyes are magnifying glasses and see things twenty times, a hundred times, enlarged; they also possess the singular property of seeing things which do not exist; their voice is like the brazen trump of Fame; their announcements are like the promises of the showman outside his booth at the country fair; they bawl their news to the world; they compel the careless passenger to listen. Sometimes, however, they overdo it, and they have overdone it this week. A street newsvendor thus made complaint the other day. "There's as wonderful falling off," he said, speaking of the demand for evening papers. "You see, they've been promising and promising and leading of 'em on to expect Orrible Slaughters and Bloody Battles, and here we are, day after day—and nothing come of it all the time. So, of course they turns away disappointed like." Yes; the first fruits of war even before the fighting has begun are a revival of the old lust and thirst for blood. How are we changed from the Romans who sat in the amphitheatre, men and women together, to watch the fight of the gladiators and to exult in the carnage! In these days the papers present us with a view from day to day of battle after battle. We see the war, and millions exult in the slaughter with no more feeling than possessed the Roman watching the gladiators.

This week commemorates the opening, fifty years ago, of Queen's College, Harley-street. The college was opened, very fittingly, in the year of Universal Revolution, 1848. The revolution was put down here and in Germany, and in Austria, and in Italy; succeeded for a time in France. People did not understand the significance of these strange and simultaneous movements. Yet they meant the end of the old order and the beginning of the new. Reaction followed the long war of 1792-1815; the period of reaction was over and the new ideas came to the front more clearly defined, more resolutely advanced, than ever. The Chartists were beaten back; their doctrines have prevailed; the country is almost as democratic as the Chartists could wish. It was part of the revolutionary scheme, though this the founders of Queen's College did not probably understand, that women should be in the future as well educated as men. All theories about the emancipation of women must remain theories so long as their education was an artificial sham. Think what things have been done for the education of women since the year 1848, and then acknowledge that it is not a change which has passed over this branch of the woman question, but revolution. While the philosophers were arguing about the subjection of the sex, the sex has been educating itself. There is no more subjection. Woman stands up beside Man and says, "I am intellectually capable of following whatever intellectual paths you have created." And that one fact alters the whole situation. I do not say that she can claim intellectual equality, because it is not proved, so far. But that she can claim the power to walk wherever men walk is proved, and that beyond a doubt.

I said that there is no longer any "subjection of the sex." In Mill's sense there is not, but there is a subjection of which we have been reading a great deal lately—a subjection of the weak by the strong of the servants by their masters, which seems to me a more serious evil even than the alleged intellectual inferiority of the whole sex. If the accounts published in the "Daily Chronicle" are true, then the condition of the girls in drapers' shops is such as to call for the interference of Government. We must, of course, make allowances. Drapers do not run their shops out of benevolence, but in order to live by them. They must keep strict watch and rule over their assistants; they must insist on zeal and activity, and upon power of push and display and temptation. The things of which one complains are the things which do not concern the rules of the shop—the terrible hours, which leave the poor girls no time for a change and a rest between shop and bed; the cruelty—the barbarity—of making the girls stand all the time; the crowded dormitories, the bad food, the insufficient time allowed for meals, the fines, the harsh dismissals. What is to be done? Can we close all shops at seven? Why not? The West-End shops close about that time; if people knew that all shops would be shut at seven they would not want to go shopping after that time. Can we insist on stools being placed for the girls? It is now some years since the practice of standing all day was pointed out, and many shop-keepers did put stools behind the counter. Can we insist on shops being ventilated? Why not! In a word can we not apply to shops some of the Acts which govern factories? Can we not appoint inspectors ladies—to see that they are enforced!

As for bringing public opinion to bear, I despair of it. The people who would work for such a subject are too few in comparison with the many who will not concern themselves with the health and happiness of the shop girls. It is a matter of education. It took Lord Shaftesbury I know not how many years before he could get the world to discern the inhumah cruelty with which children were treated in mill and mine. He succeeded at length. We want another Lord Shaftesbury to take up the case of the shop girls. The public go into a shop; they are greeted by a well-spoken girl with a pleasing smile who produces what they want and what they don't want. They do not notice her pale face, her trembling fingers; they do not observe the twinge of pain which is shown in the contraction of the features; they do not know that her feet are covered with blisters, and that her limbs are aching with the long standing. Nor do they ask whether she has been able to eat the dinner for which twenty minutes are allowed. The atmosphere they perceive, is horribly stuffy; but since they are only in it for a few minutes it matters nothing. And they do not ask what the effect must be upon the girls who stand about in it all day long. All this you think is exaggeration. Doubtless there are places where the very faces of the girls show that they are well treated and happy. Do not, however, because you can name half a dozen such places set down all the stories you have read to the contrary as made up and imaginary. If there are only 10 per cent. of these shops such as have been described in the journal referred to, action of some kind would be imperatively called for.

I desire to express my gratitude to Mr. George Gissing for having written a little book on Charles Dickens which was very much wanted. First of all, it reveals the writer, whose novels are at last getting the reputation which they deserve, in a new light, namely, that of an appreciative and yet discriminating critic. It is curious how the personality of a writer, even in criticism, constantly reveals and asserts itself. In a poet, a novelist, an essayist, we expect to find the writer revealing himself, but not in a critic. The reason is, I suppose, because we do not often take the trouble to consider what a critic says. Now in the book before me we do consider very carefully what the critic says. For the time has come when Dickens wanted a critic As for myself, and those of my own standing, we were brought up to worship Dickens—not to criticise or to examine him. Some of his writing we liked better than others, but we worshipped the author. When I was a boy I believe there was another writer named Thackeray, but I knew nothing about him; his books did not come my way. He had written quantities of things, such as "The Fatal Book," the "Coxe Tuggeridge Coxe Papers," "Rowena and Rebecca," "Vanity Fair;" but we boys knew him not. Later, when we left school, we made his acquaintance. Dickens we knew by heart, but Thackeray we knew not at all. To this day my attitude towards Dickens has always been that of absolute surrender, admiration and affection. I can find no fault in him because I have never looked for any. There are little peculiarities, say. If you remind me that the Adelphi melodrama is more than suggested in certain scenes, I reply that it may be so; very likely it is so; yet, on the next page Mr. Gamp comes in again—what matter about the little bit of melodrama? You tell me, again, that the plots are poor in construction, and do not always hold together. Very well; as you please; for my own part I care very little about the plot because I am thinking about Henrietta Petowker and the collector, and Sweet Snevellicci and the Phenomenon. I have gradually become a reader to be criticised. I have even known some aware that to the younger generation Dickens has become young men unhappy enough not to laugh over the immortal Sairey; they call her vulgar. It really was high time for an examination of Dickens more critical than was possible ten years ago, and yet written by an appreciative pen. And so I beg leave to recommend, very honestly and heartily, Mr. George Gissing's book called "Charles Dickens."

We are now entering upon the hardest and most weariful time of the year, the season, the three months of joy and pleasure. For my own part, I have so far been successful in keeping out of the crush. I take my private views in the early morning. I avoid my public dinners as much as possible; I attend public meetings, as little as possible. Two dinners, two meetings, and one evening lecture make up all the engagements that I shall allow myself. In June I shall go out of town if I can for a fortnight or so. In July it will be too late to accept any invitation. I am asked why I so carefully abstain from public gatherings? Well, I might plead, with perfect justice, the fact that I cannot take a holiday from work in the months of May, June, and July, and that dinners and late hours absolutely destroy one's power of work. I might also plead that at the age of twelve lustra one might be allowed to sit out; on the other hand, I find men a good bit past my age going about everywhere making speeches, attending first nights, and as much in the swim as if they were thirty. Busy or idle, however, old or young, I have all my life hated to be in crowd, and this is the time of year when everything is a crowd. I like a small circle, a small party, a small dinner, or, if there must be a crowd, let it be that kind of crowd in which one can sit unknown; say in the dining room at a big hotel, where one can get a corner and watch the people, and hear what they say. I once passed a most delightful fortnight at Biarritz. I was all alone, in a fashionable hotel; I sat in a corner. I watched the people—they were a "smart" set; I heard them talk—it was very, very poor talk, and their minds were the same. I perceived, on what are called the "higher things." I made no acquaintance among them, and I learned certain things most useful to me in my profession. I state the fact, then, without any reasons, that I love not crowds. If I seek the reasons I can find only one—it is not sufficient, but it is a strong reason. It is that being extremely shortsighted I cannot recognise people half-way across the room, and am therefore reduced to the alternative either of cutting my friends, which they do not like, or of smiling sweetly upon a stranger. Some day or other I will write an essay on the disadvantage of being shortsighted. Among other things, you see, it makes the crowd awkward for me.

A SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN COLOMBO.

MOHAMMEDANS AND BUDDHISTS.

A SERIOUS disturbance took place the other evening at Maradana near the mills of Messrs. Tava-sa-gar and Co., Colombo, between Buddhists and Mohammedans. It was not long since a similar disturbance took place; but the present one was more serious, as the Buddhists entered the houses of the Mohammedans and assaulted not only the men, but the women too. This commotion has been brought on by the Mohammedans who, a few days ago, happened to assault a young Buddhist priest on his way on begging. It appears that the priest was passing that way with his bowl when he was chaffed at, but took no notice, whereupon the Mohammedans handled him roughly, pulling him about and assaulting him. The priest had to put up with all this, and on his arrival at the temple made known to the others how he had been handled by those Mohammedans. The news soon spread out of the temple, and naturally the Buddhists were enraged and awaited an opportunity. In the meantime, information was received by Mr. Marshall, Chief Inspector of Police, who made an investigation, but failed to obtain any clue towards the proper miscreants being punished. Everything seems to have been settled among the Buddhists; and things came to a crisis when people began assaulting every Mohammedan whom they met, and also entering the houses of the Mohammedans and assaulting both men and women—the latter of whom were dragged out into the streets. News of the disturbance soon spread and reached the Headquarters, when Inspector Pietersz with some constables marched up in all haste and succeeded in putting a stop to the work at once. Several of the Buddhists had commenced setting fire to the houses of the Mohammedans, but this was soon stopped and the fire was extinguished before spreading; which in any harm being done. Inspector Pietersz succeeded in arresting seven men of whom some were Tamils who had joined the Buddhists. Those arrested were sent up to the Headquarter Station, and by a little after 8 o'clock the disturbance, which lasted about an hour, was quelled by Inspector Pietersz and the posse of constables; but a fresh outburst was expected at any moment; and as things were looking serious Mr. A. D. Mason, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Bowes, Superintendent of Police, were communicated with. Till 10 o'clock at night there was no fresh outbreak and the police who did their work admirably were stationed in different places in the vicinity; while Inspector Pietersz too remained. Those who were arrested were produced before the Police Magistrate next morning and charged with committing an affray on the public highroad. Three of the accused pleaded guilty and evidence was led against three others who were found guilty and the Magistrate sentenced them all to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. One of them has been remanded some days for the evidence in defence. The Magistrate directed Inspector Pietersz to inform the people at Dean's Road that if they attempted to continue the disturbance he would probably give them three months' if they were brought up before him. Two of the Moormen who were assaulted were produced before the Magistrate and they received the same warning.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The following were the arrivals and departures by rail from Howrah and Sealdah respectively on Tuesday:—Howrah, arrivals 863 excess; departures 123 excess. Sealdah, arrivals 1,725 excess; departures 347 short.

THE FLIGHT TO CHANDERNAGORE.

About six thousand person took refuge at Chandernagore on the occasion of the fight from Calcutta, most of them Marwaris. House accommodation not being available for this large influx of strangers, hundreds were lying at night on the streets, in open sheds, on the banks of the river. Rents of huts rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30 per month. Almost all articles of food are at famine prices, meat, milk, and ice being scarcely procurable. A military force has been sent from Pondicherry to aid the local police in case of disturbance. The overcrowding of the town has resulted in an outbreak of cholera, which is driving away a good many of the immigrants.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE PLAGUE.

Several of the Babu clerks from the Presidency Post Office have left Calcutta through fear of being inoculated or having their families removed to the Isolation Hospital or segregation Camp, and the authorities have had to engage temporary hands to fill their places. In the Parcels department the work has considerably increased since plague was declared and the merchants and big Marwari dealers are daily sending away insured parcels of bullion and jewellery from Calcutta to Rajputana, Delhi, and other centres. Insured parcels now being sent daily outnumber those forwarded in a week's time before the plague visited Calcutta.

THE CHAMPATOLLA DISTURBANCE.

Babu Amarendra Nath Chatterjee appeared before the Hon. Nawab Bahadur Syed Ameer Hossein, C. I. E., on behalf of the seven accused in the Champatolla disturbance case and applied for further time to move the High Court for a transfer of the case to the Sessions. His Worship promised to pass orders.

CAUSING DISAFFECTION.

His Worship Mr. T. A. Pearson sentenced the two durwans, who were charged with inciting crowds to riot on Sunday last and thrash the Police who called upon them to disperse, to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MAGAZINES.

BLACKWOOD, besides full instalments of the two novels, John Splendid and Adventures of the Comte de la Muette during the Reign of Terror, has an exceptionally interesting dozen of articles on every imaginable subject, from Disraeli the Younger, an estimate of the value of Volunteers as a fighting force, to the naming of our men-of-war, and British interests in the Far East. Mr. Whibley's Cameo on Disraeli is worthy of the subject and the artist. Take the opening lines:—

A slender figure, elegantly poised in an attitude which betokens at once ambition and security. His right elbow rests lightly on the chimney-piece, and the tips of his delicate jewelled fingers are free to acquaint with the glossy ringlets which crown a pensive brow. The rolled collar of his coat is of to-morrow's fashion, and an open waistcoat reveals a cascade of scarf, magnificently studded by brooch and chain. His legs are most elaborately erased, and encased in creaseless trousers, sternly strapped beneath a pair of dainty pumps. A Turkish chibouque thrown upon a pillowed divan symbolises the grand tour and a half-consumed love of tobacco; while the air of true luxury is tempered by the beauty of the oval face, and by the imaginative eyes, fixed with total unconcern upon a triumphant future and the mysterious East. Thus is Disraeli the Younger pictured by Maclise; thus did he appear to the intimates of his romantic youth.

Handsome, extravagant, debonair, Disraeli the Younger was the true-born child of a wayward, irresponsible age, which, with its manifold contradictions, was more interesting than distinguished, more called than broke. It was, indeed, a time of transition, which bridged the distance between the hard disdain of the Regency and the vapid enthusiasm of our Early Victorians. But the old brutality was not forgotten, and the Prize Ring flourished at the Regent's side.

The ex-Adjutant who passes judgment on the Volunteers, speaks from wide experience, and his testimony deserves attention:—

Mr. Arnold Forster, in his recent article in the "Times," after stating the physical standard of the infantry, remarks, not unjustly, that "these are not exactly the proportions of an athlete or a giant;" yet the standard for the Volunteers is lower in every respect than that for the regulars. But though good physique and medical fitness are needed by men who have to go through the fatigues of a campaign, discipline and training are even more essential.

After enlistment a line recruit is sent to the depot of his regiment, there to undergo a period of training in drill and gymnastics. In two and a-half months or so he is sent to the home battalion, and the process of development and instruction in the duties of a soldier is continued for some six months more. The amount of work done by him in this time is not easy to estimate. He has to acquire the habit of obedience to any military superior; a change of a very remarkable kind is made in his whole manner and bearing. He has good and sufficient food, and plenty of healthy exercise in the open air. He is also taught carefully the use of his rifle, and receives sufficient supervision to ensure that the instructions which he receives on this and other matters do not remain mere precepts, but are carried out in practice. The real value of what he learns by regular drilling for several hours a day in the great lesson of discipline which he conveys, for the instant obedience of every word of command the moment that it is uttered is essential to good drill and the habit thus formed becomes an instinct with all who are capable of being soldiers.

How different is the school in which the Volunteer is trained. The Volunteer recruits enrol themselves chiefly between November and March. During this time about 200 will be usually required to make up the losses occasioned by men leaving after the three years, for which period they generally agree to serve. Each man is generally obliged to do about forty drills before he is dismissed uniform. He is dismissed uniform. Drill has necessarily to take place in the evening after a good day's work, and this has naturally a very prejudicial effect. Besides this, the squads are usually required to make up the initial drill is often insufficient to enable faults to be seen and corrected. The amount of drill that can be acquired thus is hardly comparable to that which the line recruit can acquire, his best energies and his undivided attention during a period of nine months under the picked drill-sergeants of the regiment.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW has a suggestive article on the Advance on the Soudan by the veteran war correspondent, Mr. Charles Williams, showing very clearly how hopelessly overmatched in generalship are the Dervishes by the Sirdar Kitchener, who plays with them as a cat plays with a mouse. General Kitchener he describes as a man of such iron will and iron frame that he reckons everybody ought to be as tireless as himself. The desert march in Dongola in 1896 was a prodigious piece of work which tried the troops for two nights and left them without energy enough to meet an active enemy if one would be found at the other end. In the recent campaign he believed that Mamoud did not intend to march on Berber, which was a mistake; but he took every precaution just the same, as though the Dervishes were coming on. The Dervish General with his endless delays let the time slip by, while Kitchener was procuring supplies to feed 12,000 men, a week's journey for camels from railhead Every day weakened the former and exhausted his supplies, while the latter could select the moment to deliver a crushing blow and annihilate his immediate enemy. If it were left to Kitchener he would prefer to fight the issue out with the men he has, on the score of food and forage. But as Egypt cannot increase the number of her troops available, it is pretty certain that another British Brigade, or an Indian Brigade, will be added to his army to make assurance double sure in the final move on Omdurman. A paper on Surprise in War by Mr. Miller Macguire, shows how important it is to lull your enemy to sleep by lies, acted or spoken, and the magnificent results that follow from the successful application of that great principle of war. Mr. L. Marck-Phillips concludes a merciless article on the Chartered Company with the following sting:—

In 1891, Lord Randolph, at the invitation of Mr. Rhodes (who joined the party himself in the gold district, by the way, as managing director of the blue) travels in Rhodesia. He is associated with two of the most celebrated mining authorities living. Their opinion, a very adverse and unfavourable one, as we can judge from Lord Randolph's silence upon it, is summarily suppressed by the company, while Lord Randolph's letters are ridiculed and discredited. The warning, in consequence of this action of the company, fails to reach the public, who since then have invested millions of pounds in Rhodesian gold syndicates. The Chartered Company shares to the extent of fifty per cent. in the profits of these syndicates.

Miss Betham-Edwardes enters the lists against Mr. Badley's "France" showing that his impeachment of the results of the Great Revolution very grievously errs alike in scope and detail. There are many other articles well worth perusal.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE is as usual beautifully illustrated, and the letter-press fully equals the illustrations in variety and interest. The Beethoven Museum at Bonn will be read by every musician, who will marvel in view of the seven portraits of the great composer—including his life-mask and death-mask—how so much harmonious music could have come from a head so frankly—well, not handsome. There was nothing of the Apollo in this master of the lyre; the fault might, perhaps, be imputed to his mother, whose uncompromisingly manlike features, surrounded by a lace cap singularly out of place, gives no promise or potency of comeliness in her offspring, however illustrious. The Enchanted Mountain on which a prehistoric city of a race that has left descendants, but no history, explored and illustrated by Mr. F. W. Hodge, throws a new light on those mysterious cities in New Mexico, which puzzled the Spanish exposers in the sixteenth century, and have remained a puzzle to this day. The Adventures of Francoise by Dr. Weir Mitchell get more and more adventurous and blood curdling. The French Professor, Louis Bantam, of the Sorbonne, describes his exper

ANCIENT AN MODERN INK.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD writes as follows in the "Journal of the Society of Arts" :—

"The word ink is derived through the Old French enque, and Latin encaustum ("encaustum" became the Italian inchio, etc.) from the Greek enkauston, "burnt in," "painted by encaustic"; and it refers to the practice of the earlier Greek artist of applying their colours with wax, in order that when heated they might be more deeply absorbed by the surface on which they were spread; and long after the Greek and Roman artists learned to paint with fluid (watery, gummy, smalting vours, &c.) colours, the latter were still called "encausta," as in the case of the "encaustum sacrum" or red ink used for the signature of the Byzantine Cesars; the use of which by others was capital-bed by death: "the Vermilion pencil" of the Emperors of China).

The inking ink—the fluid vehicle, of varying composition and colour, of writing, as the art is practised by us—was originally the "black" substance known to the Greeks by the names of melan and melanteria, —melanodochs on being their name for "inkstand," and known to the Romans by the name of "atramentum," "atramentarium" being their name for inkstand. But just as the name of the wax encaustis passed on, in the forms of enque, and ink, and encre, &c., to the fluid vehicles of writing, so the name of "atramentum," or the "black-it (mentrum)" came in Rome to be gradually given to any "atramental," "ink-like" fluid, such as "liquor rubri" and "liquor viridis," fit for writing,—"scribendo aptus;" and simila ly in modern Greece, melan and melanteria may be any ink of the brilliant anilines sorts, as well as the best black.

Pliny, Book ix., chap. 45 (29), says that the cuttle-fish ("sepia") when chased, discharges "atramentum," the black natural fluid, long erroneously supposed to be the source of "Indian (i.e., Chinese) Ink."

In Book xxxii., chap. 32 (10), he says that atramentum sepiæ is of such blackness that it burnt in a lamp the persons present look black! In Book xxxv., chap. 25 (6), he again says that the sepia has a wonderful property of secreting atramentum, but adds that from this no colour is prepared, and he says that he enumerates the seven kinds of atrament known to him in addition to atramentum sutorium, or shoe-black, to be noted later on, viz.: (1) bon; black, apparently inferior to subphate of copper; (2) lamp black, or smoke black, obtained from the burning of pitch or resin, or best of all, of the torch pine (tæda, Pinus Mugho); (3) calcined vine lees, i.e., charcoal, used by Polygnotus and Micon under the name of atramentum; (4) ivory black, invented by Apollodorus under the name of elephantinon; (5) Indicum, here, apparently, not Indigo, but Indian ink; (6) an atramentum from the inlorescence which forms on cultivated date-palms, i.e., smoke black, with possibly an admixture of sulphate of copper; and (7) sapia. Pliny adds that every kind of atrament is completed by exposure to the sun; that for writing, "atramentum librarium," having an admixture of gum, and that for blackening, a atramentum fullonium, an admixture of glue. In Book xxiv., chap. 1, he says that "atramentum," and he here evidently means "a librarium," is most easily removed with waxe; a passage which tends to prove that the ordinary ink of the Romans contained neither salts of iron, nor galls, nor other mordant, but was simy an admixture of "vino black," or "ivory black," with some watery or gummy or mucilaginous flued.

Incidentally, the ink of Dioscorides, Peri Melanos, is composed of three parts of lamp black and one part of gum, dissolved in water. This was probably the earliest known receipt for black ink; and it possibly goes back to the most ancient times, as discovery is attributed to the Chinese, but the Egyptians also knew it, and before them, and may have communicated it to them through the Chaldæans. In "the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah," xxxv. 18, Baruch is described as "writing down Jeremiah's prophecy against Israel "with ink in the book." In "the Book of the Prophet Ezekiel," ix. 2, one of the man seen "in vision" by the prophet is described as "clothed in linen with a writer's inkhorn by his side," that hanging from, or stuck in, his girdle, just as the Indian and Persian writer of to-day, and throughout the East, the morning lauds of light and civilisation, to this day. Then, from the "Book of Numbers" we find that the ink of the ancient Hebrews was soluble in water, for it is there (v. 23) stated that a woman, under ordeal for suspected infidelity, was made to gulp down certain curses, by first writing them down in a book, and then dissolving them out with water, mixed with dust from the floor of the tabernacle, and giving her to drink of this bitter draught of "the water of jealousy."

Again, throughout India the best ink, used for writing on palm leaves and on paper, is made of equal parts of lamp black and gum arabic, dissolved in the juice of the bel leaf and oil in the sun. After it is dried, a portion is dissolved in water as wanted. Indian ink, that is, Chinese stick ink is similarly made, like the best Roman atramentum, from the smoke black of burning pine branches. It is scented with musk, as described in the "Builder," and stamped with the dragon pattern, silvered or gilded.

But it is evident that the ancients, or at least the Romans, also knew of a mordant a ramentum. Pliny in book xxxv., ch. 25 (6), already quoted, distinctly says, atramentum dissolved in vinegar is not easily washed out with water :—"sed autem aceto liquefactum tes, nere eluitur." Again, Book xxiv. ch. 21 (11), the test he gives for detecting sulphate of iron in sulphate of copper, proves that he knew a mordant atramentum that could be used for writing-ink, and on paper :—"The fraud may also be detected by using a leaf of paper ("papyrus") that has been steeped in an infusion of nut-galls, for it becomes black instantly on the genuine verdigris being applied :—"Nigrescit enim statim atramento illitus." In this connexion should also be read the account given in the same Book, chapter 28 (12), of the preparation of shoe black, atram entum sutorium."

The etymology of the word palimpsest, meaning a manuscript on which has been twice written, that is a second time over the first writing, or after the first has been removed to confirms this view. The word is made up of palin, "again," and psestos, "scraped." and refers, originally, to parchments. Charta Purpurea, the first writing on which had been more or less scraped off to make way for a second writing. A soluble ink would have been washed off, and the operation of scraping implies the use of an indelible, or mordant ink. In fact, one can write on parchment comfortably, except with a "biting" ink. It is highly probable, indeed, that mordant inks came into use with the invention of parchment, in the second cen ury before Christ.

The mediæval prescription for mordant ink, given by Theophilus, Book i., chap. 40, "De Incausto," is in summary, this :— "Cut with your own hand twigs from the hawthorn trees in April or May, before they put forth their leaves and flowers, and dry them by in the shade to dry somewhat. Then pound off all the bark and put the same into casks full of water, and let them stand for eight days, until the water absorb all the sap of the bark. Then pour out the water into a pan or a cauldron, and boil it, and then throw in more bark, until you boil all the sap out of it, and repeat this until the water is boiled down to a third; and then boil this until it grows black, and begins to thicken, taking care to add no more water. Then add one-third of pure wine, and put it into three new pans, until a skin forms on the surface. Then place the pots in the sun until the black ink separates itself from the red dregs. Afterwards, pour the pure ink, into small bags of parchment, or bladder, and hang it in the sun until all is quite dry. And when dry, take as much as you want, and mix with wine over a fire, and add a little 'atrauentum' (here sulphate of iron), and write."

The above detailed quotations, illustrative of the ancient history of writing-ink, will, I hope, be found to add to the practical value for future reference of the interesting and suggestive article in the *Builder*.

SENOR SAGASTA.

PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN.

SENOR SAGASTA, who is at the head of the Spanish Ministry at the present crisis, has long been one of the alternative Ministers of Spain in its frequently-changing Administrations. He used to alternate with Senor de Canovas in the confidence of the nation. The assassination of Canovas last year left Spain no choice but to revert to Senor Sagasta, although his politics were vastly different—Liberal and progressive rather than Conservative and reactionary. It is a hard fate that Senor Sagasta should have to grapple with the Cuban question under the disabilities of war, for his policy from the day of his acceptance of office has been the pacific settlement of the Cuban question. It was he who recalled General Weyler from Cuba and offered the island autonomy. It was he who, replying to the warnings of the United States touched the weak point in the American position—the weakness which accounts for some of the present sympathy with Spain—by pointing out that besides the grant of autonomy there was necessary for putting an end to Cuban insurrection a cessation of help to the insurgents by means of American filibustering expeditions. Senor Sagasta is a man of ripe experience, and experience of stormy times. A man who has been himself condemned to death, and has since repeatedly filled the highest offices in the State, is not likely to give way to despair even in desprate situations. He is a man of 71 years of age. He began life as a civil engineer, but was early entangled in the civil disturbances of his country. Without abandoning the monarchy, he vehemently opposed the Government of Queen Isabella, who had every occasion to dread his influence with the people of Spain, and particularly the influence of his journal "Iberia." In the Provisional Government which followed her deposition, he threw his influence against the Republic, and except when the Republicans had the upper hand, Senor Sagasta has always been wanted, or at any moment liable to be wanted in Spain. His honesty, capacity, promptitude in judgment, and patriotism are qualities universally admitted and approved. At the present moment of agitation in Spain no one is strong enough to take the reins instead.

AT Bedale, prior to the commencement of a match between the Yorkshire County Eleven and a local Eighteen, Lord Hawke opened a new Pavilion on the ground. In the course of his speech he said, that with regard to the Australian cricketers another team was to visit this country, and they had asked the different clubs whether they would be welcome. He could assure the Australians they were always welcome. Doubtless they were keen to meet a full England eleven, and we should be as keen to regain our lost laurels, but he thought as these Australian test matches have come to such a pitch of excitement it was time they were undertaken by the cricket associations of Australia and by the Marylebone Club for England. The test matches should be absolutely in the hands of the Marylebone Club, which was above suspicion. The M.C.C. should select the teams, and not allow the Oval and Manchester to take over these matches. They had a ground in Yorkshire second to none, and capable of holding thirty thousand people, and it was only fair Yorkshire cricketers should have a look at these matches. The payment should be in the hands of the Marylebone Club. Each professional player should receive £20, and the club on whose ground the match was played should receive 20 per cent., the balance being divided amongst the counties with representatives playing for the England. Unless these matches were played under the Marylebone Club he was sure Yorkshire would take a strong stand and not allow their players to appear.

FRONTIER WAR.—FOUR MORE CHIEFS AND SUBMIT.—"A few drops of the Matchless Tonic" applied on a wet tooth brush will instantly whiten the most discolored teeth, and the most fragile gums will be invigorated, hardened, and the most unpleasant breath sweetened. Unlike other dentifrices, "Fragrant Sozodont" is delightful. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Prepared only by the proprietors, Hall & Ruckel, New York. Sozodont Tablets are also for sale. Ask for them.

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.

CONFESSIONS OF A "MEDIUM."

HOW SOME OF THE TRICKS ARE DONE.

Henry B. Foulk, one of the best known spiritualists in America, has made a full and unreserved exposure of so-called spiritualism. He says the only true believers in modern spiritualistic materialisations are those who are willing to be deceived. He has assisted many prominent mediums in their manifestations, and this is what he says of them :—

In not one of them have I found even the slightest traces of sincerity. In no single instance have I known them to give their dupes and customers a single genuine manifestation of anything even in the remotest degree approaching what they teach as true spiritualism. Every one of their tricks owes its origin to material means. I, who have been their associate and assistant, say this, and I know. They will not dare to contradict me.

It is best to state at once that of all methods of spiritualistic deceptions, the "cabinet manifestations" have been found to be the easiest; the most convincing, and the most profitable fraud. Every spiritualistic medium owns a cabinet; it is one of the most essential tools of the trade. From this cabinet come spirits, ghosts, or ghosts of departed dear ones—of mothers, fathers, sisters, wives, and little ones. The opportunities to deceive the credulous are unlimited, and yet I shall show you how childishly simple is the trick I have been chief spook a hundred of seances.

The requisites for a materialisation are a dark room, a still darker cabinet, plenty of white ghost-like material for a dress, a small quantity of luminous paint, and not a few implements of all a credulous and easily deceived audience. The dupes are seated by the operator. They must not stir or they will make the materialisation impossible.

A fold of black cloth, perhaps five feet long and four feet wide, is thrown from the cabinet forward into the room. One end is held within the cabinet about two or three feet above the floor, and from the extreme opposite edge, where it rests on the floor, some white tulle is slowly thrust out, until there is enough to permit the "spirit" who by this time has crept out from the cabinet under the black cloth and has been pushing out the white tulle before her until there is enough of it out to cover her head and shoulders, to arise swiftly and gracefully, throw the dark cloth from around her, and appear to the bewildered assemblage of spiritualists as a beautiful apparition from the far spirit land.

The dematerialisation is accomplished by reversing back into the cabinet by the same method. The assistant pulls the black cloth off from the spirit, and is supposed to replace it upon her when she dematerialises. I was the assistant to all the mediums who made a specialty of dematerialising.

I have seen merely the white dress of a medium thrust out through the black folds of the front of the cabinet, the darkness presenting the audience from perceiving that there was nobody in it, and then slowly withdrawn from by inch into the black interior, giving the appearance of slowly fading away. This is really an artistic deception. Where illusory effects only are demanded—that is, where there is no possibility of those present wishing to touch the "spirit" and ask questions of it, a magic lantern skilfully used can create some very lifelike deptions. The same effect can be made by almost any body with the correct apparatus. I remember reading of such a lantern being used to throw photographs upon the clouds in a certain day when they were low-lying. The principle is the same. The mysterious apparition may also begin with the exposure of a spot of luminous paint on the black cloth, above which the head gradually appears as if it were growing from the luminous centre.

Materialising is easy enough—any one can become a materialising medium. But dematerialising is not so easy. When the average person, no matter whether or not he or she is a believer in spiritualism, in a darkened room sees what is apparently a white spot on the floor grow larger and larger until a shadowy form apparently rises from the floor beside him, and then disappears as mysteriously as it made its appearance, he is liable to be seriously excited in his mind as to whether or not there may not be some foundation for a belief in spiritualism after all.

It is, of course, often desirable to convince an audience that the medium can take no physical part in the materialisation, spirit-rapping, or other spiritualistic manifestations. This is done by a very simple trick. The medium's hands are tied behind his back. But they are always tied with what is known as "medium's knot." He may be tied in various places but the "medium's knot" is always employed. The spiritualistic fakirs are as expert in the tying and untying of knotes as are able seamen. To make the test even more impressive the medium is carefully handcuffed and the keyhole of the shackles sealed up with painstaking labour. To explain this very convincing spectacle I have shown a piture of a trick handcuff with its false bolt.

One of the most striking spiritualistic manifestations ever produced is what is known as "the touch of the hand of the dead," to produce this two or three kid gloves are stuffed full of sawdust and laid on a cake of ice until they become cold and closely resemble hands of a corpse. Armed with one of these, the spirit is able to touch the cheek or forehead or even grasp the hand of a believer and leave such a lasting impression of realism as will never be forgotten.

"The touch of the angel's wing" is almost equally impressive "effect." This is produced by the spook, who holds a long feather between his teeth and swishes the air, making a gentle noise. At the same time some of the confed rates would exclaim, "Hush! I think I hear the swish of an angel's wing!" In order to convince the believer's the wing touches one or two of them lightly on the ear or forehead.

The conversation of the medium should deceive no intelligent man. I have never known a medium to give a direct answer to a question, unless he or she had been thoroughly primed beforehand. Very often persistence in putting direct questions will force the spirit to utter a cry of pain. An old gentleman in the audience is usually prompted to ask if that is not his uncle or wife. Then he receives an affirmative answer.

Slate writing is a simple fraud. I am as good a slate writer as most mediums. Nothing ever appears on a slate which has not been held under the table by a medium, except when he substitutes another already prepared. The victim is not allowed to look under the table. In all cases where such writing is obtained the medium looks down at the slate long enough to read it. In no case is any direct answer obtained, except where the medium knows the reply, and in no case does the answer ever show any higher intelligence than that of the medium. In cases where pertinent answers have been obtained from the average slate-writing mediums, it can be safely asserted that that medium has had some prior knowledge of the person asking the question—either personally or through a second party. The successful results which spiritualists claimed to have obtained from slate-writing will one and all be found to have occurred with "true believers" only—steady, day-after-day patrons of particular mediums. Under such conditions it would be wonderful, indeed, if the medium did not, after a while gain some knowledge of the personal affairs of the dupe.

The ordinary spirit rapping can be dismissed with a few words. It was demonstrated years ago how it is possible for anyone to crack the joints of some particular portion of the body so as to produce the noises attributed to the spirits. In one notorious case it was found that one of the great toe joints, on which the medium made the most use. In all other cases where rappings are heard in the presence of the medium, but outside of the room or house, a confederate is used. Mechanical means only are used. I am a pretty fair spirit rapper myself. A few skilled mediums have provided themselves with mechanical appliances, which have produced profound mystery among investigators, and have settled any doubts in the minds of sceptics. Perhaps the rapping and talking table is as good as an illustration as any which comes to mind now. A medium sitting at this table can produce "spirit manifestations" which will puzzle the most intelligent sceptic or disbeliever.

This table is an ingenious electrical arrangement. A battery is concealed in the superstructure at the joining of the legs. The circuit passes through an electric magnet at the top of the table, which is hollow, with a very thin flexible cover. Around the outer edge of the cover runs a flat metallic circle, connected with one pole of the battery, and below this at a short distance connected with the other pole is a toothed circle. When the table is lightly touched the two circles come in contact, the circuit is closed, and the electric magnet makes a sharp rap below the table. When the hand is removed and the circuit broken, another rap is given. If the hand is run lightly over the table's surface, the circuit being successively closed and broken, produces a number of quick raps.

IN a recent speech, Madame Modjeska preaches a new crusade to the women of America. They are to purify the drama by insisting on the production of morally healthy plays. The women on the stage, and the women off the stage, are to have their parts in this great movement. The actresses are to refuse to play "unclean" characters, and their non-professional sisters are to refuse to see such characters played. The difficulty as it stands has been briefly stated by a theatrical manager of Louisville. Speaking of his "star," he said she had played bad women all her life, and had had great success. This season she played the part of a good woman, and lost money. It is argued that, unless the public come to her aid, by giving a more steady support to virtue, she will have to "quit the business" in that line. Perhaps another way might be found by taking more pains to render it effective. The public want strong plays, whether moral ones, or immoral, as such. It is the duty of dramatist and actor combined to see that the Devil does not get the best work.

"HOSTILITIES Before the Declaration of War" was the title of an interesting book written by Major-General Maurice, C. B., B. A., some years ago with the object of proving to the British public that acts of warfare frequently preceded the declaration, and indeed that sometimes no declaration took place at all before war. This received a fresh illustration in the capture of the "Bunaventura," merchantman, by the United States warship "Nashville" not only before any declaration of war, but before even the three days' grace which were to be allowed to Spain after the presentation of the American ultimation had elapsed. It is well that this fact should be noted, as it shows how great and ever-increasing is the need of a powerful Navy, which by its presence in home and foreign waters, before any possible future complication, may render similar unjust measures against our widely-spread commercial fleet impossible. This is a first instalment of the harm that the present war may be expected to do to British interests.

THE Sirdar Kitchener's first question to his captive Emir was a model of official propriety. Mahmud was asked "why he was in rebellion against the Government?" He very naturally replied that "he obeyed the orders of the Khalifa." Considering that he had probably obeyed no other orders in his life, he might have been spared a formality more worthy of a sergeant booking a charge than of a victorious commander on the field of battle. In theory, of course, we are invading the Soudan to restore it to its lawful ruler, the Khedive, though the ruler who last held it, by a most uncertain tenure, has long since passed to his rest. But to remind Mahmud of this extremely shadowy claim to his allegiance was a little too much. It is a wonder he was not prosecuted for trespass, aggravated by assault and battery.

THE WAR.

THE TORTUGAS ISLAND AND KEY WEST.

DRY Tortugas is an erroneous term applied to the group of keys or islands which constitutes the extreme outer Florida reef. Key West is the most important as regards inhabitants, now boasting a large Cuban or Spanish-American contingent. Continuing to the south-west, we come to the Marquesas Islands, and finally, about sixty miles from Key West, lies Garden Key, on which is situated the fluest fort of the old class in the United States; a magnifi-cent structure, three tiers of brick masonry, filled in with concrete—the whole forming a defence which, while of not much service to-day against modern guns, was, during the late war, considered a formidable fort. The Tortugas Islands have been almost neglected since the war, when the Dry Tortugas obtained a somewhat unenviable reputation by being used as a military prison. Tortugas was not as disagreeable a place as it was painted. For thirty years it has been almost deserted. The old guns are lying where they were left by the troops, some unmounted, the carriages rusting in the sun and rain, and the fort has an appearance not creditable to the Government that has expended millions upon it. But now Indications point to the belief that the old fort will be rehabilitated, and the garrison, which has been commanded by some of the best known officers in the army, will again assume a life of life and activity. It is a singular commentary on the inactivity of the Government for the past three decades that this possession, the most important strategical position in the South, the key of the Gulf, the Gibraltar of America, should have been left in charge of a sergeant all those years and practically ignored. . . .

Approaching the group from the east, the keys gradually take shape—East Middle, Sand, North, Long, Bird, Hospital, Loggerhead and Bush Keys. East Key is the largest; Loggerhead the longest and bearing the light of that name. They are all made up of coral sand and shell, washed up by the sea, and capped by a thicket of bay cedars, and in some instances mangroves. The fort and station mark the centre of the group, and the original plan was to have the various islands, Bird, Sand, East and Loggerhead Keys, provided with batteries. This can now be done, and with sand-bag forts, one or two disappearing guns of the largest calibre on each key commanding the fort, the place could be made impregnable. The old fort presents a picturesque appearance, and seems to rise directly from the water. The key contains fifteen acres, and the entire group, which is found being about an acre of ground on the outside; but on the north, west and south fronts the sea wall breasts the sea, and between it and the beach there is a wide moat ten or twelve feet deep at high water, beyond which rise the walls with their frowning ports. Each face is pierced for one hundred and thirty large guns; and as there are five faces, the total equipment would be about five hundred guns. There is a broad terrace, mounted with guns on the parapet, where at each angle there is a bastion tower, reached from below by a winding granite stairway, all of which gives the old fort an attractive and castellated appearance. From the water the great fort presents a frowning front, but, landing at the wharf and passing over the drawbridge into the interior, one understands fully why the term Garden Key was given to this island. Here are groups of lofty cocoanut palms, whose slim stems, with cabbage-like palm tops, rise from the walls, while, beneath a grove of mangrove trees is the path lined with out-of-date shell and solid shot which have stood here for nearly forty years.

More important than Tortugas is Key West, where every dollar spent during the expenditure of millions of dollars is almost entirely unprotected. The island of Key West is about five miles in length and one in breadth. The city, or rather the most prosperous portion of it, is situated on the south-west, where the reef reaches away and affords protection fine to a harbour—one which would float the natives of the world, and is of great importance as a naval station. The island rises to a maximum height of forty-five feet, being a coralous formation. At other places it is but a few feet above the water. Yet the accumulation of soil is sufficient to afford luxuriant vegetation, the island being covered with trees, bananas, pine-apples, guavas, cocoanuts, tamarinds, and other tropical fruits being prominent. The armament of Key West is of the ancient type, and entirely obsolete. It consists of a fine fort of the old style. Fort Taylor rises directly from the water on the south-west side, commanding the approach to the harbour. It is connected with the land by a drawbridge, having a fine front of granite and brick, with castellated walls, bastions, &c. Like Fort Jefferson, Fort Taylor is covered for three tiers of guns. The accessory defences consist of two martello towers. These have casemated walls, but are useless from a modern standpoint.

The question of climate is one which interests many when this region is to be repopulated with troops. The writer spent several years at Tortugas, and is prepared to say that, when the quarantine rules are absolutely lived up to, it is as healthful a place as one could wish. The great coral reefs which surround the Florida keys in former years was interesting as being the only coral reef on this American continent within the jurisdiction of the United States. As Tortugas is represented an area of seventy-five or one hundred square miles, and was a vast grove of coral polyps, cut here and there by the deep blue channels peculiar to the region; but some peculiar occurrence has changed much of this. A few years ago the coral of the reef, even as far as Key West, died, and at present it is difficult to find any in shoal water, where formerly it could be taken up by the cartload. It is assumed that an earthquake opened a crack in the vicinity, permitting sulphurous fluxes or some gas to escape that destroyed the polyps. This is of course theory, but the fact remains that something occurred which reduced in the almost total destruction of coral life in this locality. But this may be only temporary. Corals grow much more rapidly than is generally supposed, and in a short time the reef will again blossom with these mimic flowers.

THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

INTERVIEWED BY SIR H. VINCENT, C.B., M.P.

AMONG the great ones of the earth visited by Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., in the course of many travels not the least is the Queen Regent of Spain. Finding Sir Howard at the House of Commons, a "Daily News," writer persuaded him to take a brief respite from the Parliamentary duty to discourse so strenuously. The subject was one that roused his enthusiasm.

"What is the Queen Regent like?" he repeated. Her Majesty is very tall, quite extremely graceful, just forty years of age, but looking youngery with the most engaging manners. She knows everything that is going on, reading all the newspapers, interested not only in Spanish affairs, but in everything of importance passing in Europe. The Queen Mother Christina takes the most intimate personal direction of the education of her son Alfonso XIII., and of her daughters the Princess of the Asturias, and her sister, the chief assistant in that duty being Miss Hughes, an accomplished English lady."

"When did you last see the Queen, Sir Howard?"—In December, at the Royal Palace in Madrid. Had I to run the gauntlet of much ceremony? Oh, no. The Sovereign of Spain by ancient custom posses easy of access than the great majority of European monarchs. Once an audience has been graciously accorded it takes place on terms of perhaps greater cordiality than in any other Court.

Had you seen the Queen Regent before?—Yes, sixteen years ago I had the honour of being received by his Majesty Alfonso XII. and his consort, now the Queen Regent. Therefore, when I saw her Majesty in December, I was quite a stranger to her. I was received most graciously and given strictly private audience for a considerable time.

Reflecting a moment, Sir Howard grew enthusiastic again about her Majesty. The Queen Regent is, he said, one of the ablest and most sympathetic and attractive women—Queen or no Queen—I have ever had the privilege of being received by. The difficulties of her Majesty's situation have been something immense. She went to Spain very young, an absolute stranger, not knowing the language, knowing nothing of the people, who as regards foreigners are the most exclusive in the world. Her husband, Alfonso XII., died in November, 1885, A posthumous son, the present King, was born on May 17, 1886, every delicate and fragile. The bringing of him up in the treacherous climate of Madrid and in a palace externally magnificent but probably not up to modern sanitary standards was a task of the greatest anxiety for his mother.

So much for the Queen personally. Sir Howard, What about her position politically?—"Politically her Majesty equally deserves admiration. She is the best of Constitutional Sovereigns, always deferring to the will of her people and the advice of her Ministers, presiding, however, over their councils and not kept aloof from participation in them. The Queen must have been a most difficult task for reasons that need not be specified minutely. It may be said, however, as one of her difficulties, that comparatively few of the Spanish upper classes take part in political life. It is a country of latifundia and minifundues. Her Majesty has not only had to reign but to govern as well. She has been trobled by a formidable and active Carlist section, to whom the priests for many years gave much support, and by no means inconsid-rable Republican element not untinged with Anarchical deas."

"Rather a hard task for a woman."—"Yes, no one perhaps, on the globe more deserves sympathy and respect than the Queen Regent of Spain. Regarding the thirteen years that her Majesty has held this post of indescribable difficulty she has not—it is not too much to say—made a single enemy. Indeed, every day and almost every hour she wins new friends for the cause of her son. What gratitude the young King owes to this, the best of mothers! At first the people respected her. Now they love her. It is true that designing men here lately been found complaining that the Queen-Regent has unduly pressed for peace with the United States. These are misrepresentations. The Queen Regent wanted peace, but not without honour. If the Spanish people are wise, they will turn a deaf ear to these tales, and wish her over the issue of the war, will recognise in their Queen the greatest woman of their country, and the best friend that the ancient kingdom could possibly have."

THE "slight" under which the theatrical profession is said to be smarting, owing to the omission of the toast of the Drama at the Academy banquet, may admit of easy explanation. It can hardly have been due to any other cause than want of time. One of the speakers, in charge of a reply to a toast, said that he had been asked to cut it short. We have only to suppose that others failed to comply with a similar suggestion, and that the Drama was consequently crowded out. Still, the mischance ought not to have occurred, more especially as Mr. Beerbhom Tree (who had closed his theatre in order to attend the banquet) is said to have prepared his speech on the full understanding that he would be called upon. "The profession" is naturally sensitive on the subject. It has been the latest to win its way to a post-prandial footing among the higher arts, and its position is not so perfectly secure that it can yet afford to abate one jot of customary observance. It is still at the mercy of the Church, the Army, her Majesty's Ministers, and the rest of those who rights are secured. If they are too discursive, the newer subjects never get a chance. Perhaps the President might try a ballot for places, next time.

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THE GUARDIAN OF BRITISH INTERESTS IN SPAIN.

A SKETCH OF SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF.

"I think, my dear Randolph, if I were you I should write that letter again, striking out all those very pet phrases of yours. The words were spoken to the late Lord Randolph Churchill by the present Ambassador at Madrid during the early eighties, when the Fourth Party leader often discharged his political encyclicals into the columns of the daily Press; for thus Sir Henry Drummond Wolff no divisional chief ever had adviser more frank as well as follower more loyal. If Lord Randolph Churchill inspired the dash and go into his little coterie, while Sir John Gorst provided the law, the learning, the constitutional counsel, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was an unfailing guide to Parliamentary tact and tactics in any sudden emergency. His early official experience had given him a habit of precise expression, cultivated, improved, and enlarged later by careful if not very copious writing for the Press. Some day or other, perhaps only when Macaulay's antipodean has completed that sketch of his from the broken arch of a certain bridge, somewhere in the twentieth or thirtieth century, a literary discovery worthy of nineteenth century Egyptian precedents may be made among the debris of a crumbling capital. There may, in fact, be unearthed the manuscript of a novel written some years ago by the Queen's representative at Madrid. The workmen may only never publish: it was never submitted to publisher, to literary agent, nor even to private friend.

One of the original staff of the "Owl" from its birth to its cessation in 1870, Sir Henry Wolff has never been a mere amateur with his pen. Like his acquaintance Grenville Murray, who founded an entire department of "belles-lettres" who set the best fashion English-shown to know for the shorter story, Sir Henry Wolff in other days, less regularly than Murray, but, still sometimes, at the special request of his friend Charles Dickens, wrote in its palmiest days for *Household Words*. The intimate at the Artheneum Club and in society of the modern master of the discursive anecdotical article, Abraham Hayward, Sir Henry Wolff has himself excelled, as many numbers of the *Quarterly Review* would show, in that sort of composition. He has not, however, been an easy bird on which to sprinkle the editorial salt. During the period that the monthly miscellanies called Reviews have been competing with the older Quarterlies, the member for Christ Church and Portsmouth success-ively for eleven years from 1874 and 1885 shirked successfully this editorial impressaria who beset him. His most memorable *Quarterly* contribution may also have been his latest. The secret of the authorship speedily transpired. For, indeed, was there any reason for its being kept. The interest of the composition to-day is that, appearing about the time when England obtained the Khedive's interest in the Suez Canal, it gave for the first time the true account of the origin of the purchase the shares. Since then, and quite recently, other versions have found their way into print. But no circumstantial or important, still less official, denial has ever been given to the statements contained in the "Quarterly" article during 1875, that England acquired the shares at the personal suggestion and therefore on the initiative of Mr. Fredrick Greenwood, and not of any professional financier or someone else. Of course there is nothing in the account now summarised absolutely to conflict with the suggestion that about the period of his 1874 Administration, Mr. Disraeli had for some time been considering the security of English interests on the Nile as on the highway to her Indian Empire. The history of great discoveries shows the invention of the period to be in a sense the birth of the time as well as the product of the individual. Who shall decide whether to Leibnitz or to our own Newton is due the honour of devising the mathematical method known as Fluxions? In this context the name of Leibnitz is appropriate, because in 1672 the German thinker was summoned to Paris on Egyptian subjects; he even suggested a plan for the conquest of the land of the Pharaohs. To that project the admirers of the philosopher have traced Napoleon's Egyptian aggressions of a later day. But the title of the son of the Leipzic professor to the honour has been, on evidence, questioned. That of Mr. Frederick Greenwood cannot justly be doubted.

During the 1878 debates in the House of Commons on external, especially on Eastern relations, Sir Henry Wolff was one of a group including Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, Mr. Butler-Johnstone, and especially that born orator and very insufficiently-appreciated student of foreign affairs, the late Sir Henry Lennox. It had always been known by the intelligent few, especially by the newspaper man, that of the subject this half of the century has seen, the late Lord Strangford, that the diplomatic sense of Sir Henry Wolff was not only keen and delicate by nature, but had been by study and experience brought to rare perfection. These tastes and aptitudes did not prevent his being, while in the House of Commons, a thorough man of Parliamentary business, with a true Parliamentarian's interest in the welfare of the House as a whole. Nor did they keen eye to all that concerned the local interests of his Hampshire constituents. Since he went to Egypt in 1885, the man on whose skill and judgment so many had learned to rely, and whose counsel it had often passed away from scenes of political activity at home, and re-entered, exclusively identifying himself with it, the diplomatic career to which he was trained. That order of events is of hopeful augury for, with the necessary variations, it was the experience also of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, as Stratford Canning, filled the intervals of his Ambassadorial life by visiting with his party, though seldom speak ing in the House of Commons, as at present, at Bucharest, our Spanish Ambassador of to-day, under advantages which no official position could afonce command, practically completed his responsible mission to that Eastern capital, with its many and complex ramifications make it not a local issue, but of all questions the most cosmopolitan. Madrid, too, to-day is a cosmopolitan capital. Here, more closely than at the seat of most foreign Courts, social interests pass imperceptible gradations into political or diplomatic. Florence, when a political city, the Ionian Islands when the agencies of European rivalry and intrigue converged upon them; these are useful stages for the diplomatist, who to-day represents the Queen at Madrid, successively to have known. The shrewd, smiling, but serious urbanity of Sir Henry Wolff is a qualification which no mere experience could impart. It has greatly helped him and those whom he has served during his career; it is standing us in too good stead now to make any rumours of his transfer to another Embassy worth a moment's consideration.

AN INDESCRIBABLE SENSATION.

To be easily described a thing must have clear outlines and unmixed colours. In other words it must be simple. A rent in one's clothing, a boil on one's body, a tumble while walking, the shape of a box, &c. are easily described. But the wonderful and complex and comprehensive things puzzle the mind and take the meaning from language.

It was for this reason that Miss Sabina Mitchell, although she suffered terribly, could not find words: "At this time there came upon me an indescribable sensation. It was as if the powers of life were going to fail me, and it should sink down without help, as a stone sinks in water. Yet in saying this I convey no adequate idea of the awfulness of that feeling. I hope I shall never have it again.

"The illness which led to it began in the spring of 1892. My health appeared to give way all at once. I found myself tired, feeble, and nervous. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had much distress at the stomach and pain at the chest and sides. My strength gradually declined and I became very low, weak and nervous; and it was when in this condition that I felt the indescribable sensation I have spoken of.

I soon became so depressed in body and mind that it was with great labour and strain that I attended to my business. I was extremely downheaated and feeble, and none of the many medicines. I tried did me any real good. In December, 1892, Mother Seigel's Syrup was commended to me, and I began to take it with confidence, and in a few days I felt that having taken it for few days I felt wonderful relief. My appetite improved, and eating no longer gave me pain. A short time afterwards the Syrup proved its value in the matter of my digestion, and my nervousnes sdisappeared with my increasing strength Nowdays, whenever. I need any-medicine, a few doses of mother Seigel's Syrup quickly set me right. Having had so convincing an experience of what it can do, I commend it to all my friends and customers. You can make such use as you like of this letter. (Signed) (Miss) Sabina Mitchell, Marcham-le-Fen, Boston Lines, May 17th 1895."

"In March, 1891," writes another lady, "my health began to give way. I had lost my energy," and was languid and heavy in feeling. I had a sense of faintness and dizziness that was almost constant, and occasional spells of sinking which I cannot describe. Pits and cold flushes came over me, my mouth tasted badly, and after eating I had a feeling at the chest like the pressure of an actual load upon it. I never seemed rested, and awoke in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. I was also much troubled with wind or gas from the stomach, and raised a sour biting fluid.

In this manner I continued to suffer for nearly two years, no medicine that I took giving me any relief. In January, 1894, I got a small book and read in it of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I immediately procured the medicine from Boots' Drug Stores, and after taking it about ten days felt much better, I could not eat something nourishing without any pain following. I kept on with the Syrup and was soon in my former good health once more. You have my permission to make this statement public. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Shaw, 174 Barnsley Road, Batsmoor, Sheffield, March 8th, 1895.

Touching the "*indescribable sensation*" alluded to by both ladies, an eminent medical author says "It is syncope without the loss of consciousness. The sufferer has the keenest realisation of the bitterness of dissolution. I have seen stalwart men unnerved and shaken by such experinces till they trembled like aspen leaves."

The cause is an acid poison in the blood produced by indigestion or dyspepsia. The remedy is to purify the blood with mother Seigel's Syrup, and to tone the stomach in same way. Use the Syrup on the approach of the earliest signs of weakness.

AMONG the object lessons which the war between America and Spain promises to furnish us we await with special interest the one likely to be given by the force of Volunteers now being raised in the first-named country. A levy of 125,000, which as now stated is the total number which the states of the Union are asked to produce, would represent about one-half of our present Volunteer force in the United Kingdom. We know how slow has been the growth of such discipline and efficiency as this service can boast of in the present day, and we have often pointed out how fatal its deficiencies in cavalry, artillery, and transport are to its strength as a fighting machine. How long will it take to train the American levies to act with fair

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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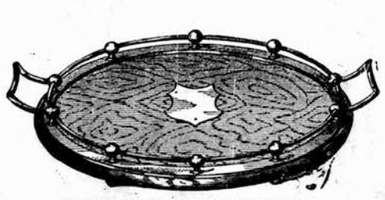

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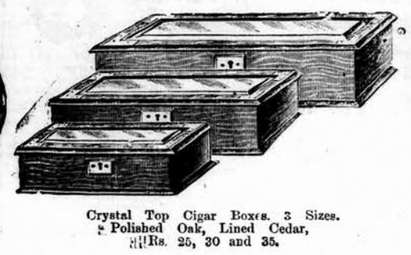
Nail and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



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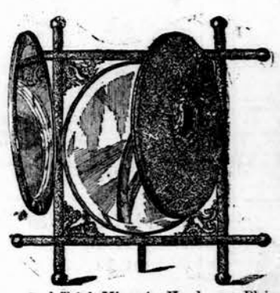

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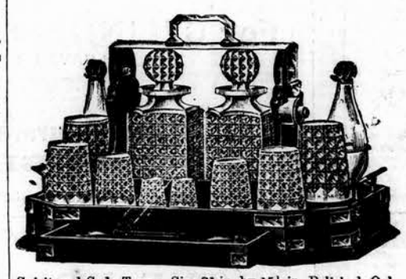

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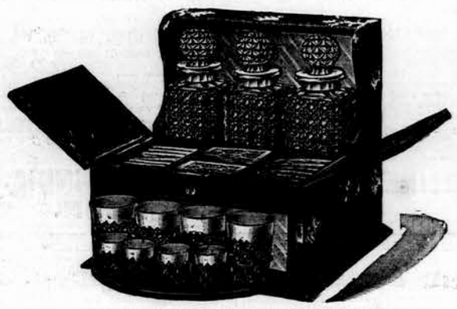

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil; very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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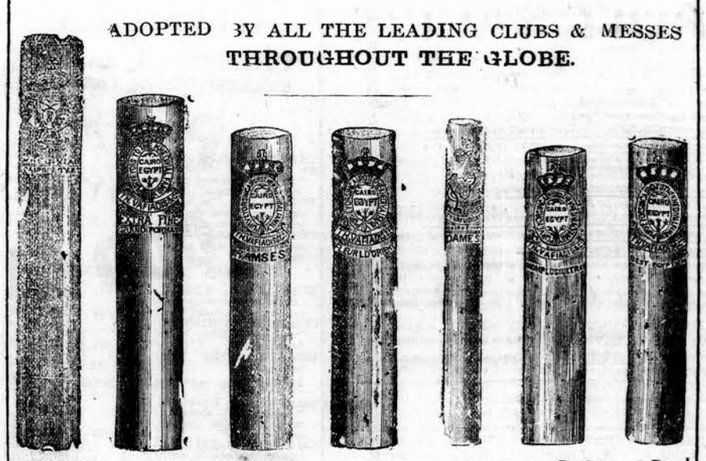

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